

WESTMINSTER
GREET'S ACT OF
UNITED STATES

British Parliament Votes to Welcome New Entrant Into War in Defense of Freedom and Rights of Humanity

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, today moved in the House of Commons, a resolution welcoming the entry of the United States into the war. The resolution was as follows: That this House desires to express to the Government and people of the United States, appreciation of the action of that Government in joining the Allied Powers and thus defending the high cause of freedom and the rights of humanity against the gravest menace by which they had ever been imperiled.

Prolongation Favored

Bill to Extend Parliament Passes Second Reading

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—In the House of Commons yesterday the chief items of business were the Parliament and Local Elections Bill, which among other things, extends the present Parliament for a further eight months and the prohibition of the export of the weekly newspaper The Nation, the chief weekly organ of British Liberalism. The Commons eventually passed by 286 votes to 52 the second reading of the Parliament and Local Elections Bill. Mr. Bonar Law, who moved the second reading, marshaled the familiar objections to a general election at the present time. Mr. Asquith touched on the impossibility of securing a House of Commons which would be in the least representative, with only about 50 per cent of the electors on the register available for voting purposes.

John Dillon announced the intention of the Nationalists to vote against the bill at every stage and moved its rejection. Mr. Swift MacNeill, seconded, making the line that the legislation embodied in the bill was illegal. Sir C. Henry, a Liberal member, also spoke against the bill on the ground of woman suffrage, as the Government intended to bring in a franchise bill extending the franchise to women. He recalled the fact that this Parliament, which it was proposed to extend, had given an adverse vote to woman's suffrage.

Tim Healy said if he was certain Mr. Dillon's motion would be defeated he would gladly vote for it, but if it

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR
FROM CAPITALS

Yesterday General Nivelle, after the manner of Sir Douglas Haig, suddenly changed the point of his drive and struck hard at the German line east of Rheims and northwest of Châlons. His success here was as marked as on the previous day. The German position from Prunay, a station on the Rheims-Châlons line, some nine miles southeast of Rheims, to the road which runs from St. Hilaire to St. Souplet was stormed. St. Hilaire and St. Souplet are both stations on the railway, from Bazancourt to Monthois, which runs along the German front. St. Hilaire itself lying by road some 35 miles almost due east of Rheims, and St. Souplet some eight miles further east on the line. Simultaneously the German positions in front of Moronvilliers, a village northeast of Prunay and due south of St. Hilaire and practically due east of St. Souplet were stormed as were the heights east of Moronvilliers and south of St. Souplet in the direction of Vaudesincourt. Vaudesincourt is a village on the River Sappee about nine miles northwest of Sappee itself, which lies on the same river. Whence finally the village of Auberville, some three miles nearer Sappee on the same river, was also stormed.

This afternoon, the 18th, General Nivelle, pushing forward up the road from Solsois to Laon, captured the village of Chivy as well as that of Chavonne, only two miles south of Laon itself, so further imperiling that fortress.

The most violent counterattacks (Continued on page six, column one)

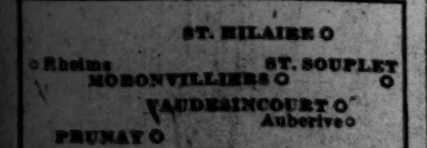


Diagram shows location of western front where French forces attacked the German line and made considerable gains. Positions appearing in heavy type are German positions, while those in lighter type are in hands of French forces.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW
ON LIQUOR PETITION

"Leave to withdraw" was reported on applications for liquor licenses at 1108 Dorchester Avenue, Savin Hill, and at Mattapan Square by the Boston Licensing Board this afternoon. The application for the transfer of a first-class liquor license from 56 Union Street, Charlestown, to 1108 Dorchester Avenue was opposed by more than 500 remonstrants at the public hearing and the application for a fourth-class license at Mattapan Square was protested by an equal number of citizens.

SENATE FAVORS
HOUSE OPPOSES
THE DRAFT BILL

Reports Voted Upon in Committees—House Measure Provides for Volunteers With Final Resort to Conscription

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson went to the Capitol at noon today and conferred with senators relative to speeding up the war program, and while he sat in his private room in the Senate wing, the Military Affairs Committee of the upper branch approved, by a vote of 10 to 7, the Administration Bill for raising an army of 2,000,000 men by the selective conscription system. The committee voted down an amendment offered by Senator McKellar of Tennessee providing that 500,000 volunteers be called to the colors.

When the President arrived he called to his room Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, military chairman, who told Mr. Wilson at that moment it was certain the committee, which was still in session, would agree to draft and that he would report the bill to the Senate late today or by Thursday at the latest. The President also conferred with Senators Overman, Owen and Hoke Smith.

By a vote of 12 to 8, the House Committee on Military Affairs today decided to report the Army bill not as an immediate draft measure but as a voluntary measure.

The bill calls for 500,000 men to be raised immediately by voluntary enlistment, provided, however, that the President may, in case of an apparent failure of the volunteer system, resort to the draft system to secure these men. Eight members of the committee voted for an out-and-out immediate draft.

Opposition in Congress to a selective draft will not swerve the Administration from its purpose to demand such a measure, it was learned Tuesday night after President Wilson had been in conference with Representative Dent, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the House. Representative Dent is inclined to oppose conscription.

Representatives Mann and Lenroot (Continued on page four, column one)

ROYAL ARCANUM
IS VICTORIOUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Royal Arcanum won its fight today against a Federal receivership for its supreme council. United States Judge Aldrich at Boston dissolved the injunction and dismissed former Attorney General Thomas J. Boynton (Massachusetts) as receiver. The news was received by H. W. Jones, State Grand Regent, in a telegram from Howard C. Wiggins, counsel for the supreme council, which also said: "Society restored to its original status in transacting its business."

RESIGNATIONS IN
AUSTRIAN CABINET

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vienna papers announce the resignations of Herr Baernreither and Dr. Urban, two Ministers representing German parties in the Austrian Cabinet. In German circles the resignations are connected with the approaching convocation of the Reichsrath, which they regard as inopportune in view of political events abroad.

GERMAN PAPER AND PEACE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says the German people and the Imperial Government desire peace.

The people and the Government, the newspaper adds, also desire reformation in internal German conditions, but we will not permit outsiders to confuse the two questions in order to make demoralization of our State the price of our attaining peace. We reject such interference in our affairs.

VON BISSING GRANTED LEAVE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Brussels telegram states that General von Bissing has again been granted leave and will be replaced temporarily by the Governor of Antwerp.

SITUATION IN
SPAIN GROWS
MORE COMPLEX

Count de Romanones Firm for No Evasive Reply to New Note to Germany—Liberal Party Divided on War

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The situation regarding the war is increasing in complexity. No further step will be taken by the Government, however, until Germany's answer to the Spanish note is received. It is



Count de Romanones

Premier who stands firm for Spain's rights at sea

known that Count de Romanones is very strong in his attitude and will not accept an evasive answer.

The feeling in Spain about the German interruption of trade with the United States is strong and it is thought that if Germany recants on the San Fulgencio case and makes adequate concessions regarding Spanish trade in North America a settlement may be reached.

This, however, is considered unlikely, since Germany's offer so far regarding the United States trade is that American imports into Spain will be authorized even when contraband on condition that the contraband goods do not leave Spain again; while Spanish exports to the United States will be subject to price regulations.

An outcry has been raised that the commercial agreements into which Spain is now entering with other nations will seriously prejudice her neutrality, but the Government denies this is so.

Meanwhile a Spanish mission representing manufacturers, business men and financiers is about to go to Italy to study conditions there and endeavor to improve commercial relations between Italy and Spain.

It is certain, despite assurances to the contrary, that there are dissensions in the Liberal Party on the war question, but the determination of the Premier, who is controlling the situation, to maintain the peace and former Premier and an old type Spaniard, agrees with Count de Romanones, whose standpoint is that Spain's honor must be satisfied.

Diario Universal, the Premier's organ, states that there are many who have believed it rested only with the will of the Spanish people to preserve neutrality and avoid war, and many encourage such an idea from interested motives; but that the moment has come when international relations, like those between man and his fellow man, are transformed by the irresistible influences of environment.

One Germanophile newspaper has been suspended and others fined for neglecting to submit comments on the war situation to the censorship.

REICHSRATH MAY BE
CONVOKED IN MAY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Austrian papers state that as the peace question has come to the front the convocation of the Reichsrath is expected in the middle of May without change concerning its conduct of business being made beforehand, as demanded by the German parties.

CUBAN TROOPS
MAY FIGHT
WITH FRANCE

Island Republic Determined to Take Active Part in the War Against Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cuba wishes and intends to take active part in the war against Germany as indicated by a cablegram received here this morning from Senor Azpiroz, private secretary to President Menocal, relative to the forthcoming visit here of high commissioners from Cuba to confer as to the most effective means which the island republic can take to furnish assistance.

That the lone star flag of Cuba may

NATIONAL CITY
BANK ISSUES
CROP APPEAL

New York Financial Institution Impresses Correspondents and Public With Gravity of Food Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the outlook in the United States is not encouraging so far as prospects of a plentiful supply of food are concerned, is brought to public attention by a statement just issued by the National City Bank of New York City to its correspondent banks and the public generally. The statement reads as follows:

"In our monthly bulletin we have repeatedly pressed upon public attention the gravity of the situation which now confronts the world in the scarcity of food supplies, but we would not feel that we had done our duty if we did not utter a final word of warning and of appeal upon the subject. The situation grows more serious as spring advances and the disaster to the winter wheat crop of this country is understood.

"All of Europe—neutral as well as warring countries—has been placed upon food rations to eke out supplies until the new crop is harvested. This country entered the present crop year last July with 164,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over from the crop of 1915, and in 1916 produced 482,000,000 bushels of winter wheat and 153,000,000 of spring wheat, total supply, 635,000,000. This year there will be practically no wheat carried over and the Government's estimate upon the winter crop forecasts a yield of only 430,000,000.

"On this basis the spring wheat crop must be 214,000,000 bushels larger than last year in order to give us a wheat supply equal to what we will export and consume in the crop year now closing. This is an alarming outlook. The spring wheat crop is notoriously subject to weather conditions. More spring wheat should be sown, but it is doubtful if the wheat shortage can be made up. Other food crops must be grown to meet the deficiency.

"This country is now at war, and our allies, Belgium, Great Britain, France and Italy, are dependent upon us for food. They will have no reserves and must have more from us in the coming year than in the past, or they will not be able to feed all their people. Added to the appeals of starving humanity will be military reasons making it impossible for us to put an embargo upon the exportation of food. We must divide what we grow this year with these countries, and with the neutral countries—Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Spain—which are not self-sustaining in grain supplies.

"And not only must we supply enough to keep these peoples from starving, but enough to cover the heavy losses at sea which result from the submarine warfare. If we grow more food than we did last year—and so far the outlook is for less—there is danger of a food situation such as the world in modern times has not dreamed of. No other country has the resources in land and population to meet this emergency but the United States. There is no business upon which all other business depends as upon this growing crop of food in America this year. And the work must be started immediately. There is no time to wait on organization from outside. The emergency can be met only by spontaneous action in every state, county and school district, forming local organizations. "Picture in your mind what conditions will be in our own cities next winter, and of the effect upon all industry, if food supplies are scarcer and dearer than they are now! It must be impressed upon everybody that no wage advances or regulation of prices can add one bushel of wheat or potatoes to the supply after the growing season is over. The country (Continued on page eight, column two)

MORE TIME FOR
REORGANIZING OF
B. & M. FAVORED

Extension of the time within which the Boston & Maine Railroad may reorganize in accordance with the terms of the reorganization act of 1915 to July 1, 1919, is provided for in a new bill favorably reported in the Massachusetts Senate today by the Committee on Railroads. The measure is a redraft of the bill recently introduced on petition of Philip Dexter representing the Boston & Lowell Railroad.

The new draft makes the extension of time without any reference to the Public Service Commission. The powers contained in section 10 of reorganization act, entitling the Boston & Maine to form a new corporation to include leased lines in the event that it cannot reorganize otherwise, are extended to Jan. 1, 1920.

At a hearing given yesterday, the proposition was favored by Mr. Dexter, by counsel for the Federal trustees now in charge of the Boston & Maine and by counsel for the Fitchburg Railroad. There was no opposition.

SHERIFF NOMINATED

John A. Kellier of Boston, a former congressman, was nominated today by Governor McCall to be sheriff of Suffolk County to succeed John Quinn. The nomination was sent to today's meeting of the Executive Council. Mr. Kellier is a Democrat.

Mr. Kellier will fill out the unexpired term of former Sheriff Quinn which extends to January, 1918. In November of this year will come the regular annual election of sheriffs for the term beginning January, 1918. The Governor reappointed William B. de la Casa of Malden to the Metropolitan Park Commission.

AMBASSADOR REPORTS
OF ARMY DEVASTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. Sharp, United States Ambassador at Paris, has made a full telegraphic report of his recent visit to the portions of France recently reconquered from the Germans.

The report tells of the great distress which prevails throughout those districts because of the wantonness of the retreating army in carrying out the destruction of everything which would contribute to the existence of the population and also of every means of earning a livelihood.

GUN FIRING OFF
THE END OF CAPE
COD IS REPORTED

Three Different Stations Notify Charlestown Navy Yard of Heavy Shooting Near the Massachusetts Bay Entrance

Three separate reports of heavy firing off the extreme end of Cape Cod at a probable position near the middle entrance to Massachusetts Bay from the Atlantic Ocean were received at the Charlestown Navy Yard this morning from coast guard patrol stations near Provincetown. Reports were received from three stations within 20 minutes to the effect that firing of heavy guns was heard to the north.

Another report comes from the Marine observatory on the end of Cape Cod to the Boston Chamber of Commerce, maritime department which says: "No firing, just revolver practice off radio station here."

At 9:15 coast guard patrol station 33 at Provincetown sent a telephone message to Lieut. Edward G. Blakeslee, communication officer of the First Naval District with headquarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard, in which it was stated that heavy gun firing from 15 guns had been heard and that after an interval of 15 minutes continuous heavy firing was heard due north.

The station at Race Point and Peaked Hill Bar reported substantially the same information.

Not one of the three stations indicated at what time the first firing occurred and information other than that contained in the three reports has not yet been received by Lieutenant Blakeslee, who informed the authorities at Washington of the reports from the stations and immediately communicated their substance to the press.

The supposition that the firing may have been a salute to a ship bringing the British or French commission to the United States is considered highly improbable by naval officials, as they say that salutes are seldom fired in time of war and such firing as that of this morning would clearly inform the enemy of the arrival or position of a ship for which submarines or raiders may have been watching.

(Continued on page seven, column four)

EDISON TEAMING
FIGURES ANALYZED

Heavy charges for teaming in connection with the erection of electric light poles were disclosed today in the Edison case. John A. Sullivan for the city of Boston, in cross examining Leonard L. Elder, engineer for the Edison Company, developed the fact that 41 hours of labor were charged for hauling one pole to Commonwealth Avenue and Beacon Street.

"Did they go to Milwaukee after the pole?" asked Mr. Sullivan, "and the engineer replied that the pole was taken from the company's yard in Boston."

"Figuring on a basis of an eight hour work day," remarked Mr. Sullivan, "it took 16 days to team three poles to Copley Square, or did you have a flock of teams or a herd of teams to make up the 125 hours?"

Mr. Elder replied that he did not know.

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No local editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be published tomorrow on account of the Massachusetts observance of Patriots' Day as a holiday.

CHINA MAY BE
UNITED STATES
ALLY IN WAR

Declaration May be Forthcoming in Time to Be Deliberated by International Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the first great facts to be laid before the international conference that is to open here in a few days will be a repetition of the declaration already made to the world that the United States is ready to use all its resources in wealth and men to defeat Germany and to establish peace on a lasting basis. This is the fundamental declaration and truth on which the conference will stand. Indeed it is considered by many that the unreserved and complete offering of all that the United States possesses in this cause was the chief incentive in bringing such quick response in the arrangement for the conference.

It now appears that in all likelihood the United States will not stand alone in the devotion of its all in a war to bring peace to the world. The Christian Science Monitor is able to say that it is quite possible that China, with her 400,000,000 people, and a wealth of resources of vast proportions, may declare a state of war with Germany, and by the same token declare herself the ally of the United States.

Information from Peking is that the Chinese Parliament is even now debating a war resolution, and also the question whether to declare herself the ally of the United States or enter the Entente alliance. Diplomats agree that so far as the Entente is concerned immediately, it would matter little which step Parliament might decide to take, as the practical results would be the same in either instance. It has been explained, however, that the entrance of China into the war on the side of the Entente would involve certain preliminary agreements as to China's prospects in the peace conference, and it has appeared that these agreements would be necessary before China would declare her intentions. On the other hand, it is explained, if China should enter the war on the side of the United States, the action would be taken freely and unreservedly and involve many of the obligations that the United States has assumed, and China's interest would be the subject of subsequent conferences.

It is explained that the Peking Government would be able, by taking action in the way of a declaration, to gain a seat in the peace conference and have a voice in that assemblage in the terms that may affect her Government and people. The friends of China have no hesitancy in declaring that it is most sincerely to be desired that China should have a voice, with her neighbor Japan, in any conference affecting the destinies of both nations.

China has, at the present time, an army of approximately 600,000 men. Her resources in mines and foods are of vast importance to the nations at war with Germany. According to the best information from Peking, it is more than possible that the new democracy of the Far East may catch her lot with the United States before the international conference closes its sessions.

Reception Details

Highest Honors to Be Paid Visiting Commissioners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, ranking officer of the Army, has been designated to represent the military branch of the Government on the committee which will welcome to the United States the distinguished British war commission, headed by Foreign Minister Balfour. The selection of General Wood is in line with the Administration's plans for according every possible honor to the high rank and notable character of Great Britain's commissioners. The State Department is represented on the committee by Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary; the Navy by Rear Admiral Fletcher of the General Board, and Commander E. F. Sellers, and the Army by General Wood and Col. R. E. L. Michie. Col. Spencer Cosby, corps of engineers, stationed at Milwaukee, Wis., has arrived in this city under special orders to report to the Secretary of State and arrange the details of the plans for the reception of the French delegation.

COMMANDEERING OF
SHIPS IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Authority for the President to commandeer by proclamation all shipping in the United States in time of public need, is given in a bill which the Senate Naval Affairs Committee favorably reported in the upper house of Congress this afternoon.

ZEALANDIA STRUCK A MINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The loss of the American steamship Zealandia on the British coast early this month was due to striking a mine, according to officers of the vessel who have arrived here.

CUBA JOINS WITH HER FRIEND, THE UNITED STATES

Her Declaration of War Against Germany Draws Forth Many Expressions of Gratitude Toward Her Protector

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—That German intrigue to create distrust in the minds of Latin Americans against the United States has fallen on sterile ground in Cuba was demonstrated in the wild enthusiasm in the Cuban lower house of Congress on the occasion of declaring war on Germany. At every mention of the United States and the ties that bind Cuba to her, every congressman and the packed galleries cheered.

It was expected that the floor leader of the Conservative Party, which represents President Menocal and the Cuban Government, would pay high tribute to the United States on account of the support the Wilson Government gave the Government here in the putting down of the recent revolt started by members of the Liberal Party, but the same sentiment was expressed by the Liberal floor leader, who emphasized Cuba's duty to co-operate with the United States and what Latin Americans owe to the country that has always defended them from European aggression. Sr. Betancourt Manduley, the Conservative floor leader, said in part:

"It is not a mere caprice of ours nor an act of unworthy subordination that moves us to cooperate with the United States in its resolution. We have motives of tradition and history for our action and the loving chains that bind us together. Our bloods flowed together on the hill of San Juan and the valleys of Caney and always when this republic, young nation that it is, has made a false or mistaken step our friend has always kindly held out the hand to sustain, aid and encourage us. We must by necessity place ourselves on the side of the great and good friend who is, has been, and ever will be for us, the country of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. We cannot longer maintain neutrality as we could until now because the conflict was not against a country so bound to ours and the depredations of the German Empire could not affect the international right of Cuba as now they can. Cuba is not prepared for warfare acts. She is an island. Her mercantile traffic will be menaced. We have no ships of war to guard our products on the sea, which will be at the mercy of whatever nation may attack them, and moreover we must remember that for us to make respected the laws of neutrality we would have to possess a power which we have not, and if tomorrow a foreign ship, German or American, were more than 24 hours in our ports we would have no means of making it go thence.

"For all of these reasons, gentlemen of the House, for gratitude, for affection, for convenience, for bonds of friendship and because a republic, democratic as Cuba is, facing the sun of America, which brightens the brow of the Andes, we cannot place ourselves between an autocratic and military empire such as is Germany and a republic like the United States, but must be on the side of the latter with our hearts and soul, and can but pray that this world war shall end soon and that the peace of the world and brotherhood of all civilized people may return and reign in the infinite universe."

Jose Maria Cortina, the floor leader of the Liberal Party in the House, said in part: "My colleagues of the Liberal Party have carefully considered the questions submitted to their consideration and studied the message of the President proposing to the Congress the measures under debate in relation to the world war, and, after the study thus given to the message and to the question under consideration, we have resolved to give our unanimous support to the bill, which places Cuba at war with the German Empire, and joins her to the high and decided purpose, full of grandeur for the future of humanity to the United States, whose sword and whose rifle have ever come to our coasts for the defense of our liberties, of our sovereignty and of our rights, ever in history having been the comrade, the friend and protector of the Cuban, and now making a heroic, generous and grand effort for the reign of law, the reign of right, and the triumph of justice.

"Besides gratitude there is necessity, besides the advantages to be derived to a country like ours for such a resolution as we are about to take. Who does not know what the United States represents on the American continent, defending the existence of its nationality and being the most powerful force that has ever opposed itself to the aspiration of European conquest? Who does not know that it is the American nation that has maintained as its cardinal doctrine the inviolability of the American continent? The United States, as declared by its President in his message, finds it impossible to remain passive before the violent attack upon all consecrated rights of civilization, and therefore enters with valor into the war, driven thereby by ideal circumstances and sustained by no other purpose than to defend humanity. Tell me, then, if we who have been born into the life of nations, whose only shield is right and justice—must we not join ourselves to the champion of right and justice when this is nothing but joining

ing ourselves to the champion of our rights and our sovereignty?

"Moreover, our position, our great extent of coast, our proximity to the United States, our close commercial relations and ocean traffic so intimately connecting us with the United States, show to us also that reasons of convenience and prudence counsel us that the Republic of Cuba make this declaration of war. The problem affecting the whole world affects the little peoples as well as the great, and we can show the same good will that binds together all for the sake of human dignity, placing ourselves against those who would trample upon right and on the side of our friend and ally, the United States. In this we will be doing a work of justice and living up to the ideals of liberty."

MESOPOTAMIAN PLAIN BEYOND REACH OF TURKS

Russian Cavalry Cuts Off the Retreat of the Ottoman Troops From the Persian Plateau

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—A Petrograd communiqué on affairs in Persia dated March 17 states that "A Turkish column consisting of two battalions, six mountain guns and three squadrons of cavalry retreating from Sinna (90 miles north of Kermanshah) in the direction of Kermanshah under the pressure of our cavalry being met at Kaniamar by our cavalry detachments, which had been detailed to cut off their retreat, turned westwards in their confusion into the roadless mountains." The cutting off of the retreat of this Turkish force by the Russians apparently means that they cannot get down off the Persian plateau into the Mesopotamian plain, because the only feasible way down is by the great trade route which passes through Kermanshah and Harounabad, follows the gorges made by the passage of the River Hulvan, past Kasr-i-Shirin and Khanlik, near which it joins the Dila River, which the route follows roughly to Bagdad.

Bagdad ("bagh" of course means "garden") is the last of the great cities of the Mesopotamian Plain. The plain was formerly a network of canals joining the system of irrigation from the Tigris and Euphrates, and rendering fertile this vast plain on which were reared the great cities of Nineveh and Babylon, and which fed millions of human beings. To these and other great "dead cities" there were routes and waterways from east and from west. From the east over the great trade route through Persia by land, and up the Persian Gulf and Tigris and Euphrates by water. From the west, down first by land entirely, and then by water and caravan down the Euphrates from the Mediterranean and down the Tigris from the north. Of these cities Bagdad alone remains. It is situated very happily for trade purposes. It is contended that it was built like all river towns at the point where the larger sea or river traffic has to be transhipped into smaller craft to enable trade to be carried up the shallow reaches. It is the stopping place and changing station for river traffic and also for the caravans which follow the course of the Tigris. The Euphrates is only about 20 miles away, and the great trade route through Persia to India strikes off at its gates. Bagdad is, therefore, the center for these great waterways and is now almost linked up by a railway with the Levant. Separating the Persian Plateau from the Mesopotamian Plain are the Median mountains which rise to a height of 12,000 feet. They consist of a number of parallel ridges with precipitous sides which would have to be ascended and descended in succession to reach the plateau above. Apparently the only ingress and egress is the great trade route, before mentioned, which follows the river up through the only wide gap in the range and gradually ascends to the top of the plateau. It is from this route that the Turkish force referred to in the Russian communiqué has been cut off.

It was down this road as far as Khatkin, about 100 miles north by air of Bagdad that the Russian cavalry pushed their advance more than a year ago, when people used to wonder whether they or the British would reach Bagdad first. Then came the heavy reinforcement of the Turks at Ctesiphon, the consequent retirement of the British and the siege of Kut, which changed the whole aspect of affairs in Persia and led to the retirement of the Russians, until General Maude's success in the operations which started on Dec. 13 and culminated in the total defeat of the Turks and the capture of Bagdad, opened the way or assisted them to advance again.

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BRITISH LIBERALS' MESSAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the National Liberal Federation recently passed a resolution warmly congratulating the progressive parties in Russia on their triumphant efforts toward freedom, and welcoming Russia in the name of British Liberalism to the community of free nations. This glorious event, the resolution continued, foreshadowed the prosecution, with even greater vigor, of a war in which liberty was engaged in a final struggle to extirpate from Europe "the spirit of militarism and the forces of domination." Another resolution welcomed the report of the Speakers' Conference on Electoral Reform, which, although it fell short of the reforms advocated by the Liberal party, yet embodied a wide and practical scheme for amending election and registration laws, and on that account would receive the support of the federation.

MEXICO SHOWS NEW ACTIVITY IN HER INDUSTRIES

Indications of a Big Output of Copper This Year—Works Are Planned for the Manufacture of Sulphuric Acid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Widespread industrial activity is shown by official and newspaper reports from various parts of the republic, mining showing signs of yielding a huge increase in production during the current year. Manufacturing is also increasing and railroad conditions have improved, and are being further improved, both as to way and rolling stock.

Copper production is being especially stimulated by increased demand and it is estimated that Mexico's output this year will be fully 100,000,000 pounds; but other mining of nearly all kinds is picking up as indicated by the granting of more than 100 concessions during the single month to work new claims. These figures are from the records of the Department of Fomento for February and are pointed to as proof that the new mining laws are not difficult to comply with. This department also reports, among concessions recently granted, a number to the Aguilar Petroleum Company, known as the Pearson interests, to sink a number of new wells in the provinces of Chiapas and Veracruz.

Actual mining operations are also reported increasing at an almost "booming" rate. Practically all the mines in Guanajuato are reported now in full operation, turning out large quantities of bullion and employing workers numbering into the thousands, accurate figures not being available. General activity in the smelters is noted, those in Torreón, Coahuila, Matehuala and San Luis Potosí having resumed operations after interruptions due to lack of fuel.

Greater efficiency in utilization of readily accessible material, much of which has been discarded heretofore, will bring a large increase in the revenues from operations in Guanajuato, where works for the manufacture of sulphuric acid are to be under way before long, it is stated. The estimate places the prospective output at 3,000,000 tons, merely from material already easily available. Large quantities of the acid formerly were imported from Europe. Other new manufacturing enterprises under way, or which seem assured, according to recent announcements, include: A factory for the manufacture of military uniforms at Toluca, a suburb of the capital, where 1500 sewing machines are to be used; a canning and packing factory, at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa, where sea products, fruits and vegetables are to be prepared for home consumption and export and steps to introduce the manufacture of lead pencils from materials which are abundant.

VARIATIONS IN PROPERTIES OF BRASS STAMPINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The investigations given in detail in this paper by Mr. Owen W. Ellis were presented at the annual meeting of the Institute of Metals, held recently in London, and represent an endeavor to ascertain the causes of the variations observable in the machining properties of brass stampings, such as are supplied to machine shops for subsequent treatment. Considerable differences in output can be occasioned by variations of certain factors; some of these factors have been studied in relation to the Brinell hardness numbers of certain stampings; other of these factors have been studied in relation to the composition of certain stampings. The object of the research has been to discover, firstly, those factors which have most effect on the machining properties of the stampings, and, secondly, the means whereby those factors can be made constant.

The results of the first portion of the research, the effect of varying certain factors in the course of manufacture on the Brinell hardness numbers of the finished stampings, are tabulated below:

1. Inversely proportional to the copper content of the stampings.
2. Only slightly affected by variations in casting temperature and condition.
3. More likely to be affected by differences in stamping temperature.
4. Considerably affected by annealing subsequent to stamping.

Considering the items more fully the first may be of value in two ways: The Brinell hardness number can be taken as an approximate guide to the composition of an alloy in this series and thus may serve to reduce certain of the difficulties experienced by brass founders dealing with large quantities of scrap metal and swart of unknown origin; the Brinell hardness numbers of stampings as supplied to the machine room should not exceed about 35. This figure is given as a maximum not as a result of an examination of the law found to connect the Brinell hardness numbers with the composition, but as a result of the known increasing effect on output of stampings possessed of higher values than this. The second and third items are of lesser importance, chiefly on account of the fact that variations due to these factors are rendered quite negligible if the stampings are annealed subsequent to forging. Regarding the fourth item; it appears that, when dealing with stampings of uniform

composition, low temperature annealing (500-600 degrees C.) is more suitable than high temperature annealing (above 600 degrees C.).

That the condition of the tool has an important influence on the "apparent" hardness of stamping, is evidenced by certain machining trials on stampings, and, to a certain extent, by the fact that stampings of identical hardness numbers have been termed "hard" and "soft" by different observers. The results of the second portion of the research are shown in diagrams. The relation between the composition of the alloys in this range and certain of the mechanical properties of this series is shown, as is also the relation between the composition of the same alloys and the machining times and power consumption under constant load of the same.

A comparison of the last two factors is of interest. In the case of the 55.9 per cent alloy the machining time of the alloy is high, the power consumption low, which appears to point to the fact that the resistance of this alloy to abrasion would be high. With increasing copper content the former of the above factors decreases, while the latter increases, till at about the 57 per cent alloy an ill at about what can, we think, be termed "toughness" evidences itself. From this point the tendency is for the two factors to vary concurrently though there is a discontinuity at about the 50 per cent alloy, which serves to indicate a general improvement in machining properties. With further increase of copper the concurrent variation continues over a short section, after which the machining times increase at a greater rate with respect to copper percentage than does the power consumption. The general impression created by these findings is that the aim of the founder should be to approach as nearly as possible to 60 per cent of copper in his finished alloy.

WARNING FROM GUSTAVE HERVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The attack on the Briand Cabinet, prior to its resignation, in the Chamber of Deputies, caused Gustave Hervé to issue both a warning and a recommendation in his paper La Victoire. He admits that the Government gives a handle to its enemies by its failure to take drastic measures in putting sufficient men to the cultivation of the land, while at the same time clearing depots and military stations of all those men who are waiting to return to the front and who are meanwhile doing nothing.

But even though deputies feel a natural impatience at a condition of affairs which in a country at war is certainly serious, they would do better, in M. Hervé's opinion, if they contented themselves with urging more thorough methods of action on the Government, instead of endeavoring, at this crucial period, to cause its downfall. Such methods, he insists, only bring the Parliament into disrepute, and it confirms the opinion of thinking people that it is necessary to revise the Constitution. There is no Republican to be found who would destroy the power of Parliament to control the ministers and to send them out of office if it does not consider that they are up to their task, says M. Hervé. But it is not at all indispensable that the ministers should be chosen from among the members of Parliament. On the day when the President of the republic chooses his ministers outside of Parliament, among those men who have proved their administrative capacity, their working powers, their organizing abilities and the quality of their judgment in arriving at a decision, on the day when parliamentarians have no longer any personal interest to serve in defeating ministers since they could not enter any Cabinet without resigning their seats, and finally when the Constitution provides that the fall of an entire Cabinet must be the signal for a general election, then, perhaps, will the country enjoy something like governmental stability. The ministers will not only be more competent, but they will have more authority to undertake tasks requiring time for their completion, to give impetus to the administration and to force on Parliament those important measures affecting the national interest which up till now have always been turned down by parochial and electoral considerations. It will put a stop to scenes such as disgraced the chamber in the eyes of the country the other day; scenes which if they occurred often would end in the ruin of the republic.

"I believe that is true as to eighteen

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

"Ah, Professor, you're just the man I want to see!" exclaimed the Business Man, as he bustled into the Club one afternoon and drew his chair into the corner where the Professor and the Politician were mildly discussing the more dangerous phases of civil service reform. "Tell me something about this simplified spelling proposition. I've just sat in at a Chamber of Commerce meeting where a little genius from the Rockefeller Foundation has been trying to convince us that simplified spelling will make bad stenographers into good ones and work out a dollars-and-cents economy in business. Has he got it right?"

The Professor smiled. "I have been hearing a vast amount about simplified spelling of late," he said, "and there is, without doubt, a very active movement under way in its favor. I cannot, as yet, speak definitely as to whether such so-called 'reforms' as the dropping of the final e in words like 'representative', or the spelling of 'through' as 'thru', 'thorough' as 'thoro', or the use of 'suthern' for 'southern', will work out any actual economies in the business world or enable frivolous shorthand-writers to spell the stipulated forms without deviation; but it is a fact that all these matters have been gone over very carefully by the Simplified Spelling Board, and, thanks to the wise provisions of Mr. Rockefeller, these gentlemen have been furnished with ample funds for research, not to mention means for active propagation of the forms which they agree upon among themselves."

"Bright men on that board," commented the Politician, with a nod for emphasis. "By the way," he added, "that dictionary publisher was a clever fellow, wasn't he? Got one of his editors on the Spelling Board, took up with most of the Board's notions in his dictionary, and has got a lot of people talking up his book as one that uses the 'simplified' forms! I wager he's getting hundreds of dollars' worth of free advertising from the very people who make the language."

"I don't know anything about the dictionary business," resumed the Business Man, "but I can see something that looks like efficiency in a system that'll simplify the writing of words. If this thing makes the Professor, here, spell eggs 'ez', apples 'apls', chickens 'chix', and ducks 'dux', it will be putting the Professor right in line with the market man. The market man always has spelled by the short-cut method!"

"The Professor drew himself up a bit. 'The aim of simplified spelling, as I understand it,' he said, with dignity, 'is not to level the intellectuals to the plane of the tradesmen. If the spelling of English words can be standardized for all time, however, it will follow that, in time, tradesmen will spell as accurately as college boys.'"

Here the Politician bestowed upon the Business Man a solemn but unobtrusive wink. The Business Man, however, was able to exercise proper self-restraint.

"The real authority for simplified spelling," went on the Professor, "lies in the fact that its prescribed forms are now recognized by more than fifty per cent of the 800 universities, colleges, and normal schools listed in the United States Educational Directory. Indeed, the Spelling Board only yesterday sent me a circular stating that the faculties of almost 85 per cent of American universities and colleges have adopted resolutions approving the system."

"Aren't a good many of those institutions State universities?" the Politician asked, knitting his brows thoughtfully.

"I believe that is true as to eighteen

of the number," the Professor replied. The Politician laughed. "Oh, well, Professor," he exclaimed, "you must admit they don't help the case any. There's politics in all these freshwater colleges. And besides, they're all so young that they grab any new educational notion that comes along, play it strong, and then point to it as evidence that they are up to date. 'I know them!'"

"But how about the big Eastern universities?" queried the Business Man. "They tell me the Simplified Spelling Board has one of their professors for its president."

He turned from the Politician to the Professor, and it was the Professor who answered.

"It is hardly probable that the adherence of a few Eastern college faculty men, in an individual sense, can subserve the purposes of this so-called reform in any other than a minor degree," the learned man remarked, somewhat deprecatingly. "I believe it to be a fact that the president of the Spelling Board at present, while a member of the faculty of a great Eastern university, is a specialist in the Romance languages, and might therefore be presumed to lend less weight than some English specialist might to a spelling reform that is directed particularly at the English."

"By the way, Professor," put in the Politician, "I may be merely displaying my ignorance, but the term Romance languages means, as I understand it—"

"Merely the languages developed from the vulgar Latin tongue," responded the Professor, trying hard not to patronize. "That, of course, includes Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese; yes, Rumanian, too, and all of that line."

"But why," queried the Business Man again, "should the colleges be so keen on a thing that has any vulgarly about it? We don't want our young women and—"

"Vulgar, in the sense of 'common' or 'popular', is, of course, what I intended to convey," said the Professor. "Oh," said the Business Man.

There was a moment's pause, in which the Business Man fumbled rather hastily for his handkerchief, the Politician hummed a bit of a tune, and the Professor gazed somewhat intently out of the window, after which the Business Man resumed: "Simplified spelling must be a good thing. Otherwise the Rockefeller interest wouldn't be behind it. Mr. Rockefeller would never have allowed his money to go into a thing of this sort, or be used to boom this organization, or to keep men on the road all the time agitating this proposition the way a commercial traveler agitates a new salesmanship plan unless there was something good in it, I'm satisfied on that point!"

The Professor was still gazing out of the window.

"I think," he remarked, as he withdrew his gaze and smiled benignly upon the Politician, "we shall have rain before nightfall. Nevertheless, I may venture to stroll homeward by way of the park. Good afternoon!"

G. H.

THREATENED STRIKE OF MOTOR DRIVERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In answer to a question in the House of Commons on the subject of the threatened strike of taxi and bus drivers in London, the Home Secretary, Mr. Cave, stated that he had recently told a deputation of licensed vehicle drivers that he had never intended, and did not intend, to issue licenses for women to drive tram cars and motor omnibuses. The places of men who had joined the forces would be kept open for them. An attempt was, he believed, being made to misrepresent the facts to the men and to induce a strike, not only of taxi-cab drivers, but of tram and omnibus drivers. He declared that there was no reasonable cause for the proposed stoppage which might seriously hamper the output of munitions and he hoped it would not be persisted in.

The Women's Freedom League have written to the Home Secretary urging him not to yield to the demand for the cancellation of the order. Mrs. Pankhurst also alluded to the subject in a speech in Trafalgar Square—saying that the object of the strike was not to secure better conditions, or a great reform, but to prevent women serving their country and releasing men in the national crisis.

The Minister of Labor, Mr. Hodge, received delegates from the Vehicle Workers Union and discussed the question with them. He reminded them that he could not interfere with the work of another department. All that he could do would be to offer his advice to the Home Secretary. He promised that if they would cancel the meeting they had arranged to hold in furtherance of the strike he would approach the Home Secretary and propose that the employment of women should be regarded as a temporary war measure.

The deputation replied that they would hold their meeting unless the order was withdrawn. Mr. Hodge pointed out that by their action they would injure the national cause and that they would have no public sympathy behind them. He refused to make any pledge that he would advise the Home Secretary to withdraw the order.



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BRITISH TRADE CHAMBERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

Sir Albert Stanley Informs Merchants of Government's Trade Plans—Key Industries Must Be Held, He Says

LONDON, England.—The annual conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom was held recently in London under the presidency of Sir Algernon Firth. Mr. Neville Chamberlain addressed the meeting and Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, spoke at a luncheon at which he was the principal guest. In reply to a message of loyalty sent by the conference to King George, His Majesty intimated his deep appreciation of the loyalty and devotion expressed and his satisfaction at receiving such a message from a body so representative of the activities of the nation.

Sir Albert Stanley opened his speech by referring to the commercial and railway restrictions which had been imposed on the country. They had been necessary, he said, in the interests of the army in France, and he thought the progress that had been made there justified the board's action. The restrictions had been made with much care. There was no desire to interfere with the business of Great Britain, and the restrictions would be removed as rapidly as conditions could allow. An enormously increased demand by both army and navy, he continued, would be made upon petrol, and the Board of Trade would have to take extreme care in conserving the supply for their use.

Turning to the question of the elimination of enemy control in firms and businesses, Sir Albert Stanley said that ways had been found of evading the provisions made in the Registration of Business Names Act. Some means must, therefore, be found to prevent this. The records, he stated, showed that over 650 undertakings, representing over £12,500,000, had been dealt with under the Trading with the Enemy Act, and steps had been taken to wind up such undertakings. If it was in the national interest to do so. At the close of the war a great deal of foreign money would be required in Great Britain, and he thought it would be unwise to contemplate excluding entirely foreign money from their business undertakings.

So long as he was president of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley declared, it was his intention to further to the best of his ability the business interests of the country. The fact would have to be faced that higher wages had come to stay. His information led him to believe employers found little fault with the higher wages, and he himself considered that, provided an honest day's work was given, it was to the country's advantage that the higher wages should continue after the war. He thought employers and workmen should be brought into closer association. He then went on to say that a scheme, which would have the support of the Government, had been completed to establish credit banks to help in developing British trade. The corporation would receive a charter. Such an institution would not interfere with the operations of joint stock banks, or British and colonial banks, but would do work which could not well be done by them. On the board of this corporation would be representatives of industry and commerce, and associated with it would be men expert in various industries, possessed of a wide knowledge of the world and its affairs. Attached to it would be an information bureau and intelligence department. When peace was established, there would be a considerable impetus given to the industry of the country and he was confident the new institution would be found invaluable in helping to finance fresh enterprises.

On the subject of key industries, Sir Albert Stanley said that in future the country must hold them. The generation of electricity must be improved and transport facilities reformed. The Board of Trade had arranged for a department of commercial intelligence, and trade commissioners would be increased from four to 16, in order that the whole of the Empire might be covered by British representatives.

Sir Albert Stanley concluded his address with a warning as to undue optimism about the duration of the war. It would be foolish, he said, to expect the war to end sooner than their military advisers thought possible. There could be no doubt, however, as to what the end was going to be.

In his presidential address Sir Algernon Firth said the increase of officials and officialdom had caused anxiety to traders. When peace came, he thought it would require strong action and cooperation amongst all to limit interference and reduce all these officials to their proper activities. After the war, he said, there would be enormous charges to pay and taxation would doubtless be on a scale few had realized, and the hardship to industries would be serious. He therefore thought that business men should organize in time to make their influence felt in matters relating to trade. The future welfare of their country would rest primarily upon their industries. For a true national and imperial policy he thought the basis of the minimum wage must be agreed to in all trades.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain spoke on the necessity of releasing men from essential industries, such as munitions, agriculture, mines and shipbuilding, to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
M. Pashitch

reinforce the army. He was considering a classification scheme, he said, and proposed to ask employers and employed in certain less important specified trades to furnish a quota to fill the place of men who would be taken for the army and munitions works. He also dealt with the question of half time. He emphasized the need of organization to prevent waste of labor, and said that so far they had only scratched the surface of the possibilities of the employment of women.

SCOTTISH CALL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Last January a conference of delegates from the cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley met to consider the question of prohibition. The opinion then arrived at was that in the interest alike of national economy and efficiency the sale of ardent spirits should be prohibited during the war and the period of demobilization. It was then represented to the town councils concerned, that it was desirable that they should give consideration to the views of the conference and come to an early decision upon it. A second conference was held recently in Edinburgh, to which delegates were reappointed from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley, to decide what steps should be taken in regard to their previous decision as to prohibition. Lord Provost Lorne MacLeod of Edinburgh presided over the meeting, which carried out its proceedings in private. After about an hour's discussion the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

"That this conference of the larger burghs of Scotland—viz., Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Paisley, duly elected and authorized by their respective town councils, while recognizing that the matter is one for Government action, resolves that it is in the interests of national economy and efficiency that the sale of ardent spirits be prohibited during the war and the period of demobilization, and accordingly urges the Government to pass without delay legislation to give effect to this resolution—the representatives of Glasgow explaining that their own town council had resolved in favor of total prohibition during the war."

It was also decided to send copies of the resolution to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Food and Shipping Controllers, the Liquor Control Board, and the Minister of Munitions, and also to the members of Parliament for the burghs mentioned. And also that the Government be asked to receive a deputation from the conference in support of the resolution.

DOCKERS' WAGES INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England.—Demands put forward by the National Union of Dock Laborers have recently been conceded by Sir George Asquith, who has awarded an increase of 1s. a day and 1s. a night, time and a half for bank holidays, double time on Sundays and 1d. an hour on odd hours, to the men. The award has been received with great satisfaction by the dockers' executive. Following an application made by the Seamen's and Firemen's Union on the cross-channel steamers and cargo boats, an award has been made granting an increase of 8s. a week to the men's wages, the advance to be regarded as war wages, owing to the abnormal conditions at present prevailing.

AN INDUSTRIAL AWAKENING IN LOWER BRAZIL

Agriculture, Lumber and Cattle Raising Among the Activities—Vast Ranching Land of Rio Grande do Sul

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTOS, Sao Paulo.—In this State of Sao Paulo, in Southern Brazil, one hears today more often of the coming of the big "frigorificos" and the new sources of riches in dressed meats, than perhaps of any other single industry. Sao Paulo has two of these plants, one at Asasco, 10 miles from the capital city, owned and managed by American capital, and another at Barretos, which is at the terminus of the Paulista Railway, 330 miles from the city of Sao Paulo. This plant is owned by Brazilians. Although foreigners have taken the lead in establishing many of the industries of the State, the Brazilians have not been slow to follow the example, and their intelligence and adaptability are at present making them worthy competitors in this rapidly awakening country.

As the traveler passes into the State of Parana, he finds quite a different condition; a dozen rapidly advancing cities and towns, but a vast and at times almost unexplored interior, in the temperate section, pine forests, and in the southern portions, the lands and woods resembling semitropical regions.

While maté and "Parana pine" are now among the chief industries, one finds in the flourishing modern capital, Curitiba, and in half a dozen other cities, the chief elements of industrial and municipal progress—tramways, power plants, factories and industries on a small scale, and schools, clubs and public buildings of excellent appearance. Germans and Poles are the leading foreign inhabitants, the former owning and controlling many of the large business houses, and the latter furnishing considerable of the labor in agriculture.

In an interview with the President of the State of Parana, Dr. Afonso Camargo, in the capital of Curitiba, the writer was impressed with the way in which business and the development of a new country seemed to be bringing out characteristics quite different from those to be found in the politicians of Rio. To these Federal politicians Dr. Camargo paid his respect by saying, "Here in Parana we need leaders; in Rio every one is a leader, or tries to be, but nobody follows, so the leaders don't count."

It was learned that in the State composed of 800,000 people, there was a great need of population, the Polish and Italian immigration having stopped entirely at the beginning of the European war.

The President is deeply interested in the new and prolonged high road which his State is building to the frontier of Mato Grosso, upon which cattle can be driven into Parana, thus saving the long roundabout journey through Sao Paulo. As to the contested territory between Parana and Santa Catharina, the President, who has rendered an historic service to this cause, said that this "gentlemen's" agreement recently made in Rio de Janeiro tends to equalize the two states in size, giving Santa Catharina a goodly strip of land formerly held by Parana. With other astute politicians and business men in these parts, the President did not seem sure that all trouble over this vexed boundary question had ceased. The colonists and bushmen affected are a lawless element and the thick forests of this region still afford shelter for dark deeds.

In the State of Santa Catharina the chief industries are agriculture, lumber and cattle raising. Certain coal mines are being exploited, but as yet Brazil has not given evidence of being a great coal country, possibly because, through its many ports, it has been able, previous to the war, to import coal cheaper than it could be mined under difficult transportation conditions. This is clearly a State of great agricultural promise. An equable climate and a fertile soil, a

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good port in the capital city of Flornopolis, situated on a small island south of the State, and the coming of the Brazil railway to the excellent port of San Francisco, making a big railway terminus and seaport, are all encouraging enticements to bring to Santa Catharina an ever enlarging population and progress.

Of all the coming states of South Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul gives distinct and favorable impressions. Here is the vast horse and cattle ranching land, an almost boundless stretch of rolling plains capable, with proper cultivation, of raising well nigh every product of the temperate zone. Rio Grande is well out of the tropics of the equatorial zone. Virtually all crops and all industries common to the plains of North America can be reproduced here. The streams of colonists from Europe have already been large to this great free and favored land of the pioneer. As one spends days in riding across this coming agricultural empire on the fast trains of the Brazil Railway, one is reminded of all that he has read and heard concerning the cowboy life of our own far West 50 years ago. The Gaucho, with his flowing robes and distinctive habits, customs and skill, is there; the sheep, the horses and the tens of thousands of cattle range the unfenced spaces. The towns and cities are filled with farmers, colonists and sunbrowned cowboys, buying their provisions, their musical instruments and their gay saddlery. As the trains come in with their heavy loads of passengers and produce the stations are surrounded with motley crowds. Great bunches of horses saddled and tied in rows along both sides of the station platform, speak of the status of the civilization. Until recently these "hill-prairies" have been the uncontested homes of the cattlemen, and every train today startles great herds of steers with wide heavy horns and powerful shoulders, which gallop away in fright at the sharp whistle of the engines.

Over all this animal world is the sway of the nation of Gauchos, or cowboys, horsemen born and living constantly in the saddle, many of them still unlettered and breathing the same air as their ruder ancestors. Alongside of these prairies are now growing everywhere the homes of colonists, agricultural progress, and the modern beef industries. There is a sense in which the pastoral and agricultural line growing side by side, has a richer possibility in Rio Grande do Sul, than in any country of which the writer knows. Seldom, save in rural France, has agriculture flourished alongside of stock raising. The cattle lands have been the rule first, and these have made way for agriculture, as now in Argentina, they are receding before the plow of the farmer.

One will be told down here that Mato Grosso is to be even a greater cattle land than Rio Grande do Sul; but when that time arrives, this most southern of Brazilian states will have entered the competitive markets of the world with her waving grain fields, her vineyards, and her already budding industries. There are comparatively few people of the United States or Europe who know or think much today concerning such rapidly growing cities as Santa Maria, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, or even of the active and energetic capital city of this southern empire—Porto Alegre. But one day, not far distant, Brazil will be coming to her own, bringing to the world's notice a land more varied in industrial, agricultural and mineral possibilities than perhaps any other upon the planet. Then those foreign business men and financiers who have been far-sighted enough to see the "vision splendid" in this new and rapidly expanding country of Southern Brazil, will be rewarded handsomely. South Brazil has a future too great to be fully predicted.

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RUSSIA'S NEW REGIME IS HELD TO ITS PLEDGES

Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, in Congress, Indorse Program of Reform—Warning Is Given if Ideals Are Lost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advises received from Petrograd contain the text of resolutions adopted on April 14 by the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates indorsing the provisional Government and pledging their adherence to it. The text of the resolution follows:

"First—The Provisional Government, which constituted itself during the revolution in agreement with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates of Petrograd, published a proclamation announcing its program. This congress records that this program contains in principal political demands for Russian democracy, and recognizes that so far the Provisional Government has faithfully carried out its promises.

"Second—This congress appeals to the whole revolutionary democracy of Russia to rally to the support of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, which is the center of the organized democratic forces that are capable, in unity with other progressive forces, of counteracting any counter-revolutionary attempt and of consolidating conquests of the revolution.

"Third—The congress recognizes the necessity of permanent political control, the necessity of exercising an influence over the Provisional Government which would keep it up to a more energetic struggle against anti-revolutionary forces, and the necessity of exercising an influence which will insure its democratizing the whole Russian life and paying the way for a common peace without annexation or indemnity, but on a basis of free national development of all of the peoples.

"Fourth—This congress appeals to democracy, while declining responsibility for any of its acts, to support the Provisional Government as long as it continues to consolidate and develop the conquest of the revolution, and as long as the basis of its foreign policy does not rest upon aspirations for territorial expansion.

"Fifth—The congress calls upon the revolutionary democracy of Russia, rallying around the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates, to be ready vigorously to suppress any attempt by the Government to elude the control of democracy or to renounce the carrying out of its pledges."

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"Fourth—This congress appeals to democracy, while declining responsibility for any of its acts, to support the Provisional Government as long as it continues to consolidate and develop the conquest of the revolution, and as long as the basis of its foreign policy does not rest upon aspirations for territorial expansion.

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MISINFORMATION ON DISTILLERY GRAIN CHARGED

Secretary of Model License League Disputes Statements to Agricultural Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Secretary G. R. Washburn of the National Model License League, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. David Franklin Houston, Secretary of the Federal Agricultural Bureau:

"At a time when this Government, facing a great crisis, calls upon citizens for information, it is distressing to see 533,508,095 bushels of misinformation dumped into the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"According to unquestioned press reports, Henry J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, called into conference by you in reference to the food situation, made the statement that the closing of the breweries and distilleries of the country would save 533,508,095 bushels of grain suitable for fattening live stock. The quantity of grain mentioned by Mr. Waters is 533,508,095 bushels in excess of the 85,000,000 bushels of grain used by the breweries and distilleries of the United States.

"Moreover, the process of 'cooking' the grain in connection with the distilling of spirits improves the grain for stock fattening purposes and practically every grain of corn that goes into the bins of a distillery eventually is used for feeding cattle for market. Wherefore the 'information' that was given to you by the gentleman from Kansas was doubly misleading—the figures were grossly exaggerated and, even if correct, were used in an attempt to deceive you into believing that distillery grain is not used in fattening live stock.

"It seems to me that in calling men into future conferences it might be well to hint to men from Kansas that it is approximately treason to give the Government falsehoods at a time when truth is very necessary in dealing with such a vital subject as the national food supply."

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ESPIONAGE BILL IS DEBATED IN THE SENATE

Limitation on Publication of Criticism of Policies of the Government Removed—Embargo Provision Is Added

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—When the Senate began consideration this afternoon of the so-called espionage bill a vigorous debate was precipitated upon a committee amendment which, some members held, abridged the freedom of the press.

The first part of the amendment permits publication of articles discussing, commenting on or criticizing the Government or its representatives. The second part provides that such publication shall not violate other sections of the bill, and Senator Lodge held that the second part nullified the first part, thereby limiting the press.

One important amendment closes the mails to "any matter of a seditious, anarchistic or treasonable character." Another authorizes the President, by proclamation, to prohibit exportation of certain merchandise when public safety or welfare so requires, thus giving the Executive power to stop exports from being sent to an enemy of the United States.

The chapter defining espionage has been amended with a proviso that removes any limitation on the publication of "any discussion, comment, or criticism of the acts or policies of the Government or its representatives," provided further that such publication does not embarrass the United States in any way. The penalty carried by the espionage chapter is, in time of war, five years imprisonment, or the extreme penalty, the bill as introduced, providing for 30 years imprisonment instead of five.

Other chapters of the measure provide penalties for injury to vessels engaged in foreign commerce, enforcement of neutrality, seizure of export shipments of arms and ammunition, disturbance of foreign relations, counterfeiting the Government seal, and also regulate passports and the issue of search warrants.

Spy Suspect Held

German Reservist Repeats Rumors of Activity in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rudolph E. M. Muller, suspected of being a German agent in the United States, who was arrested Monday night on order of Attorney-General Gregory, said Tuesday that he had heard of a large number of German reservists quitting the United States for Mexico, and that he had been asked to go. He said he had heard rumors of German operation of a machine gun and aeroplane factory in Mexico City, but said he did not know of this for a fact.

Muller, who is a reservist himself, denied having done anything to lay himself open to arrest, but it was intimated at the Federal Building that he might be held indefinitely. His father is a wealthy banker in Bremen, Germany.

SENATE FAVORS, HOUSE OPPOSES THE DRAFT BILL

(Continued from page one)

were later called into conference with the Chief Executive with the committee leader and found the President fixed in his position. They assured him, however, that no partisan action would affect the legislation.

Indicating the inflexible attitude of the Administration in regard to its Selective Draft Bill, the testimony of Secretary of War Baker at the executive sessions of the committee was made public today. The Secretary was insistent in maintaining that no voluntary system is either feasible or desirable at this time.

Nothing can prevent a prolonged fight against the conscription bill, however its selective features may be made to look attractive to opponents of compulsion, the leaders are convinced. Many strong Administration supporters declared openly, when a partial poll of the House was made by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, that they cannot vote for a compulsory service bill until assured that the volunteer system will be given a thorough trial first.

Day sessions have not been sufficient for the Military Affairs Committee, which is now pondering the bill into shape for reporting to the House, and a meeting was held Tuesday night to expedite this business.

Another important measure in the war program, a bill permitting allies of the United States to recruit from their nationals in the United States, has been reported to the House, from the Judiciary Committee. Already opposition to this measure also has appeared upon the floor of the House.

Congressional Advisers

Such a Body Favored to Help Conduct the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The caucus of Republican members Tuesday afternoon agreed to support the resolution to have a House of Representatives, providing for a joint conference

sional committee of 12 members to cooperate with the Administration in the conduct of the war with Germany. The caucus also directed Senator Gallinger, minority leader, to urge upon majority leaders that no legislation of a general character be considered at the special session of the war Congress.

Senator Weeks appeared before the Senate Rules Committee Tuesday and urged a favorable report upon his resolution for a committee on the conduct of the war. A subcommittee was authorized to make several changes in the resolution, one of which would give the committee power to pass upon all war expenditures made under the lump sum provided for in the war finance bill now before the Senate. Two members of the committee opposed the resolution.

In explaining his resolution Senator Weeks declared: "In ordinary times, Congress is most scrupulous in making specific appropriations but now we are asked to appropriate billions of dollars (more than twice as much as the cost of the Civil War) and turn it over to the Administration, to be expended by the secretaries of two departments under the direction of the President."

"I think it is impossible for the President and the secretaries of war and navy to give proper attention to the details of these expenditures in addition to their present great duties. I think the creation of a special committee on the conduct of the war to supervise all expenditures would place a restraining and healthful influence around the great financial operations which the war has necessitated, and would be a protection to those conducting the affairs of the Government, as well as to the treasury."

GARDEN FOR WHITE HOUSE EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The White House office force has decided to set an example to the country in utilizing vacant lots for producing food in accordance with the President's recent proclamation to the country.

It was announced that a plot belonging to the Department of Justice, lying directly across Pennsylvania Avenue from one of the main White House gates, has been turned over to the White House employees for the cultivation of a model garden. Secretary Tumulty has given his consent, and the President will be asked to turn the first spadeful of soil.

GERMANS AND AMERICAN FOOD

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Cologne Gazette, commenting on President Wilson's message to the American people, says:

Shorn of its swollen phraseology this appeal is nothing but a cry of distress. President Wilson himself must admit that the war against Germany cannot be won if America is unable to provide herself and her allies with food. That, however, is impossible, as America is facing a crop failure which cannot be averted by President Wilson's little remedies.

The raids of our submarines therefore gain in importance. For every ship they sink grows the difficulty of transporting the small exportable crops to the points where they are most needed.

OPEN FORUM NATIONAL COUNCIL

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the fourth annual conference of the Open Forum a national organization was formed as the Open Forum National Council. George W. Coleman of Boston was elected president; Percy S. Grant of New York City, first vice president; Morris H. Turk of Kansas City, second vice president; Harold Marshall of Melrose, Mass., secretary, and E. F. Sanderson of New York City, treasurer.

NAVY YARD IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Tague of Boston was informed by the Navy Department that it was proposed to install new machinery at mechanical plants at the Charlestown Navy Yard, to increase the facilities for construction and repair work, at an expense of \$350,000. The Congressman was also informed that plans were being made to expend \$150,000 in addition for other improvements at the yard.

BOSTON & MAINE BILL

CONCORD, N. H.—The Senate has passed a bill which would provide for the reorganization of the Boston & Maine Railroad along the lines proposed by the directors. The vote was 19 to 3. The House passed the measure last week without roll call.

ARGENTINA WILL ASK GERMANY FOR EXPLANATION

Sailing Vessel Monte Protegido Was Sunk by German Submarine, It Is Announced

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The fact having been established that the Argentine sailing vessel Monte Protegido was sunk by a German submarine, the Argentine Government, it is stated on good authority, has decided to demand an immediate explanation from Germany.

The German Minister is said to have intimated to the Argentine Government the possibility of assuring that in the future no Argentine vessel will be attacked by the Germans under certain conditions.

The German Minister has withdrawn his protest relative to the recent hostile manifestations, in view of the fact, as he expressed it, that they were not due to Argentineans.

Facts to Be Guide

Chile Renews Protest Against German Submarine Course

SANTIAGO, Chile.—In replying to the Brazilian note announcing the breaking off of relations with Germany, the Chilean Government Tuesday expressed to Brazil its sympathetic appreciation of the motives actuating that Nation. Chile called attention to the fact that it, as well as Brazil, had protested against the inauguration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany, and says that countries which have thus defined their concept of neutrality must henceforth be guided by facts and not by sentimental considerations.

Argentina Takes Interests Ships

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Wednesday)—Argentina formally took all German interdicted ships "into custody" today. The official explanation was that the action was to prevent German crews from damaging their vessels. Officially, the Government has not yet announced its course on the submarineing of the Monte Protegido.

REVISED ROAD TEST MEASURE

The new draft of the bill requiring a practical road test for applicants for licenses to operate motor vehicles appeared in printed form for use by the members of the Massachusetts Legislature today. As revised by the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill includes applicants for licenses to operate motorcycles as well as automobiles. If enacted, it will take effect Jan. 1, 1918. Sec. 1 of the new draft reads as follows:

Section 1.—Before granting license to operate motor vehicles, the Massachusetts Highway Commission shall cause all applicants for such licenses to pass such examination as to their qualifications as the commission shall require, including a practical road test in the operation of motor vehicles; and no license shall be issued until the commission or its authorized agent is satisfied that the applicant is a proper person to receive it. The foregoing provision shall not apply to persons licensed to operate motor vehicles in this State prior to the date on which this act takes effect, nor to non-residents legally entitled to operate in the State in which they reside.

The original bill was introduced on petition of the Highway Safety League.

JAPANESE COLONY TO BE FORMED IN BRAZIL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A report proceeding from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, announces that the State of San Paulo has contracted for some 20,000 Japanese immigrants to be formed into colonies, and settled in various parts of the State in the coffee growing regions, and other agricultural zones. Several Japanese shipping companies have already announced a regular service of steamers between Japan and Brazil. One or two of these lines will make Buenos Aires a port of call.

This announcement has created a great deal of comment in Argentine circles, especially in view of the efforts of the United States and other

countries to restrict such immigration. With the coming of the Japanese and the arrival of many direct vessels from the East, it is also believed that the Japanese will endeavor to find markets in South America for a great many of their manufactured articles taking agricultural and pastoral products in return.

D. A. R. ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT-GENERAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the national organization of Daughters of the American Revolution in convention in Washington, voted last night not to discontinue the D. A. R. magazine which, reports showed, had been issued at a loss for 25 years. It was decided, however, that the magazine, which was ordered sent to members free of charge by the last national congress, will go only to paid subscribers hereafter.

Nomination of candidates for president-general took place last night. The four candidates standing for election today include Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey, Mrs. John Miller Horton and Mrs. George C. Squires.

RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A general Rivers and Harbors Bill, carrying an appropriation of approximately \$33,000,000, is to be put before Congress during the extraordinary session, according to Representative Small, chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee. It will be given impetus as part of the program of America's war for peace.

President Wilson, in a conference with leaders on the bill, declared he will approve it if a commission consisting of the secretaries of war, interior, agriculture and commerce is given some supervision.

MANY MAINE YARDS TO BUILD VESSELS

PORTLAND, Me.—No limit will be placed on the number of merchant ships to be constructed in Maine yards for the United States shipping board emergency fleet corporation, organized at Washington, according to William H. Hand, the naval architect, who arrived here to inspect shipbuilding plants or sites in this State.

Portland business men, it was learned, are considering plans to provide capital to equip a dozen or more Maine shipyards which have been idle for many years and place them in shape to turn out as many wooden ships as possible for the fleet which is to carry foodstuffs and munitions to the Allies.

CALIFORNIA TAX LEAGUE AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The constitutional amendment proposed by the Equity Tax League of California, which is now being urged in the Legislature, provides that on and after Jan. 1, 1920, all improvements on land shall be exempt, but the value of land and such franchises shall not be exempt.

BUND APPROVES GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A telegram has been sent to President Wilson by Abraham Cahan, Jewish editor, saying he had received a cablegram from Petrograd signed by the Jewish revolutionary organization known as the Bund, asking that the American people be informed that Jewish Socialists and trade unionists in Russia unconditionally and heartily supported the Provisional Russian Government there.

FRANKLIN PARK LINKS CLOSE

It was announced this afternoon that the golf links at Franklin Park would be closed to the public all day tomorrow.

WAR FINANCE BILL RETURNED TO CONFERENCE

House Objection to Senate Amendments Causes Brief Delay in Making Seven Billion Dollar War Measure Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House of Representatives today disagreed with Senate amendments challenging in some degree the language of the \$7,000,000,000 War Finance Bill passed in the upper House Tuesday and ordered it sent to conference.

Representative Kitchin, Administration leader, asked for the conference, but said he did not anticipate much quibbling over terms. The measure will be speedily sent to the President and put into effect.

Without a dissenting vote the Senate passed the bill last night at the end of seven hours of debate. The roll call stood 84 to 0. Thus the largest war fund measure of world history virtually passed the United States Congress.

The bill authorizes a loan of \$3,000,000,000 to the Entente Allies included in the bond issue of \$5,000,000,000 and an issue of non-circulating treasury certificates to be met by taxation, in the amount of \$2,000,000,000, for meeting the expenditures of the United States Government in prosecuting its war for peace.

Of the 84 senators present every one, including all those who voted against war except Senator Lane of Oregon, who was absent, recorded themselves in favor of providing the funds to prosecute hostilities. Nearly all of the 12 absentees were out on account of indisposition.

Few senators participated in the discussion, which was totally devoid of partisan expression. Every senator speaking announced staunch intention to aid the Government in prosecuting the war to speedy conclusion. Only two, Senators Borah and Cummins, declared opposition to the proposed Allies loan. A few favored raising a larger proportion by taxation of the present generation and less upon bonds. Amendments adopted by the Senate include provisions:

Limiting deposits of proceeds from the bonds in banks to the amount subscribed by the banks and their depositors; permitting deposit of proceeds in state banks and trust companies as well as Federal Reserve Banks; providing for exchange by subscribers of the issues authorized for bonds subsequently issued, during the war, at higher interest rates; requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to report expenditures of the bond proceeds, Dec. 31, and annually thereafter; and exempting the \$2,000,000,000 of treasury indebtedness certificates, authorized, from all taxation, except estate and inheritance levies.

A vote of 37 to 42 defeated an amendment offered by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts providing that all bonds issued under the authority of the bill be serial in form, maturing in equal amounts annually from the date of issue to 20 years.

Conferences on Bonds

Secretary McAdoo Asks for Opinions From Financial Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferences with bankers and business men were held here yesterday by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in order to get their views as to the best way to market the bonds provided for in the \$7,000,000,000 war appropriation, which has passed Congress. Secretary McAdoo has asked a number of leading bankers and business men to submit in writing their views as to the marketing of the bonds, and how large

an issue may well be immediately offered. Among those conferring yesterday with the Secretary were the members of the Advisory Council of the Federal Reserve Board, which includes J. P. Morgan in its membership. Mr. McAdoo had previously expressed the opinion that the country is ready for an issue of \$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000 in bonds at once and announced yesterday that he saw no reason to change his view.

The financial requirements of the Allies may, however, be the largely determining factor as to how large an issue is at once to be marketed. It is thought that the immediate needs of the United States can be cared for by issues of short term treasury certificates, of which \$2,000,000,000 were provided for in the bill. These would be retired upon the receipt of the returns from taxes imposed to cover this portion of war expenditures.

NEW SCHEDULE OF BAY STATE ROAD

The Bay State Street Railway is expected to file a new schedule with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission today increasing the price of its reduced rate tickets. At the present time the road has 49 reduced rate tickets, good between the hours of 5:30 and 7:30 a. m. and 4:30 to 6:30 p. m. The prevailing rate is 3 1/2 cents for either a 5 or a 6 cent fare zone. Most of the tickets are used between points covering two zones and are sold in books of 20 for \$1.40, or 7 cents for a ride between the two points. In most cases the regular fare between the two points is 11 cents, one being in the 6 cent zone and the other in the 5 cent zone. Few of these tickets cover three zones.

It is proposed to increase most of these rates to 8 1/2 cents for the two zones, selling 20 rides for \$1.70. Some of the tickets for which there is little call are to be discontinued and full fare collected, it is said.

The road has about 20 reduced rate tickets which are good all hours of the day, some covering three and four zones, and contends that this is clearly a discrimination against other car riders paying the regular fare, and except in some cases, where there is heavy riding, a limited hour reduced rate ticket will be substituted.

SPEAKING CONTEST UPON PROHIBITION

Prohibition workers heard several phases of the question discussed by young men at an oratorical contest in Tremont Temple last night under the auspices of the Boston Central W. C. T. U., when James A. McPherson won the silver medal with a speech on "Our Unfinished Work," which gave the Christian standpoint of the liquor question. Mr. McPherson said the liquor business is entirely for commercial gain and presented statistics to show that all the money in the world could not compensate for the evil and distress it caused.

Although the United States, State and municipal governments gather some revenue from the liquor traffic, such revenue is eaten up by the enormous amounts spent in taking care of the "product of the saloon," he said. Frank Auchter gave the political aspect of prohibition and Fred R. Fisher described "The Conduct of a True Prohibitionist." Mr. Fisher urged all who favor the cause to stand firmly by their colors. Samuel L. Levine of Chelsea spoke on "What We Have Accomplished in the Last Ten Years." Prof. Clinton H. Collette and Mrs. Mary F. Frost were the judges.

DIPLOMATISTS ARE TO LEAVE FOR AUSTRIA SOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Arrangements are being made by the State Department for the departure from the United States of Count Tarnowski and his party as soon as a ship can be secured. Minister von Hintz of Germany, who represented Berlin at Peking before the break between China and Germany, is expected to arrive at San Francisco Saturday.

In his party are 30 persons. They will cross the continent to New York and it is the intention of the Government to combine the Tarnowski and Von Hintz parties and send them out of the country on the same ship.

It has not yet been definitely decided whether the Germans and Austrians will sail on a Dutch or a Swedish steamer, both of which are available. Officials of the embassy here have nearly completed arrangements for their departure.

MARINE INSURANCE RATES ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine insurance rates to Havre have jumped 2 to 12 per cent on receipt of news from a source usually well informed that a freighter had been sunk going into that port. Another vessel not yet reported lost was also sunk, it is said, while en route to Havre last week. Shippers believe that if a U-boat is off the coast great activities will be experienced within the next five days. Until a merchantman either encounters or is sunk by such a boat the trans-Atlantic rate with the exception of Havre will remain unchanged.

IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE

Governor McCall, in a telegram sent yesterday to William B. Wilson, United States Secretary of Labor, requests that Mr. Wilson call a conference of representatives of several of the larger states in the Union, the Federal Commissioner of Labor and the Commissioner-General of Immigration, to consider some of the immigration problems in connection with the new laws and regulations affecting immigration, soon to be promulgated.

INSURANCE SOCIETY DINNER

Prof. William Howard Taft, Governor McCall and Mayor Curley are expected to address the members of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts at their annual dinner in the Boston City Club Saturday night. Insurance subjects will be dealt with by Henry C. Sawyer of the Massachusetts Bar and Walter L. Crocker. George H. Spillane of Lowell will preside.

RHODE ISLAND SUFFRAGE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Bureau
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Governor Beekman today signed the act giving the women of Rhode Island the right to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States. The bill was passed in the House last evening in concurrence. A delegation of more than 100 suffrage workers attended the signing.

APPOINTMENT APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Dublin Bureau
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The announcement that the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. James Chambers, K. C., M. P., to be Solicitor-General for Ireland is officially made. Mr. Chambers is member of Parliament for South Belfast and belongs to the Unionist Party.



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Hand-Woven in Bangalore for Chandler & Co.

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Size 6x6	11.00	Size 3x6	5.50	Size 10x14	42.50
Size 8x10	22.50	Size 3x3	3.00	Size 9x15	42.50
Size 8x9	17.50	Size 2x3x5	3.75	Size 9x12	32.50
		Size 16x23	1.50	Size 9x9	25.00

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RECOGNITION OF COSTA RICA IS OFFICIAL CLAIM

Report Says Six Southern Republics Have Ignored Precedent and Acted Contrary to United States Intentions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The four Central American neighbors of Costa Rica, together with Brazil and Chile, have recognized the new Government in Costa Rica, according to an official cable received in Washington from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, by the confidential agent of the new Government, Ricardo Fernandez Guardia.

This recognition breaks diplomatic custom in this hemisphere, because it comes in advance of recognition by the United States and in the face of a flat official pronouncement here that the Administration of General Tinoco would not be recognized. This policy was apparently to be adhered to here indefinitely, since no relaxation of it has followed the election in Costa Rica, at which General Tinoco was chosen by a large vote in an election which all reports agree to have been not only fair and free, but without even the presence of soldiers or of more than the usual number of police.

The United States took this position against recognition when Alfredo Gonzalez, the former President deposed by Tinoco, then Minister of War, appeared in Washington and presented his version of Tinoco's coup d'etat. This coup d'etat was accompanied by neither disorder nor violence, and General Tinoco is stated to have since followed the law prescribed for such situations, having called an election for choice of a president and a constituent assembly. The assembly, as its prerogative, has passed upon the election and declared Tinoco the legal President.

It seems to be the general agreement in South and Central American diplomatic circles that the action of the six republics in recognition of the new Costa Rican Administration is properly due, and that the usual course of waiting for the United States to take the step has not been followed because of the announced intention of this Government to withhold recognition, a course in which the six republics named felt disinclined to concur, in the face of the indication of the will of the Costa Rican people. Official verification of the recognition could not be made Tuesday at either the State Department or from envoys of any of the six governments.

FORD TRACTOR IS EXPECTED TO AID IN CROP WORK

Detroit Manufacturer Waives Patent Rights at Request of Britain to Help Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Ford, at the request of the British Government, has waived the patent rights on his tractor to permit the Government to manufacture them in large quantities. The request came after the British Government observed the action of Ford tractors that are now working 24 hours a day in fields in England and France.

To enable the British Government to proceed as rapidly as possible with the manufacture of the tractors in factories that have already been commandeered for the purpose the specifications of every one of the hundreds of parts in the tractor have been cabled to England, Mr. Ford bearing the expense of the cable, which amounted to thousands of dollars.

The success of the tractors in England and France has encouraged Mr. Ford to hasten preparations for their manufacture in this country. He hopes to have between 25,000 and 30,000 of them in use in the United States before Aug. 1. A large force of draftsmen is now at work at the plant in Dearborn, preparing diagrams and specifications so that they can be submitted to manufacturers in all parts of the country.

These various manufacturers will make parts from which the tractors will be assembled. Mr. Ford expects that many manufacturers will observe President Wilson's request for unselfish service and will cooperate with him to get the tractors out as rapidly as possible. "I do not expect to receive a cent for the work I have done for the British Government," said Mr. Ford.

"England needs food and the tractors will help provide it. I expect that in time the little tractors will make every community self-sustaining and when that is done a great deal will have been accomplished toward bringing peace into the world. I am a pacifist, but it may be that militarism can be crushed only with militarism. If that is so, I am in it to the finish."

The tractors are being used not only for dragging plows and hauling, but for many other purposes. At the experimental station they have been used for running saws, threshing and other work. The tractor develops 20 horsepower and runs on alcohol, gasoline or kerosene.

COAL MINERS GET INCREASE IN PAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a joint conference of representatives of bit-

uminous coal miners and operators here, it was announced that the recommendation of a subcommittee granting an increase in wages averaging 20 per cent to 25,000 miners in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana had been formally adopted. The increase in wages is effective from April 16 and will continue in force until March 31 next.

Before adjourning the joint conference passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of miners and operators to cooperate with the council of national defense "to render such service to the nation in maintaining the production of coal and enlisting the maximum cooperation of employers and employees represented in the coal mining industry as to meet the requirements and needs of the national Government as set forth by the labor committee of the council of national defense."

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR ASKS TO BE RELIEVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—George Bakhmeteff, master of the Imperial Court and Ambassador of the Russian Government under Czar Nicholas to the United States, has tendered his resignation and asked to be relieved, stating in confirmation only that it was obviously impossible for him, as a loyal monarchist, to recognize and serve under a revolutionary and socialist regime in Russia. No official word has reached Washington as to action taken at Petrograd on the resignation, but it is assumed here to have been expected, and newspaper reports have already mentioned the names of possible recipients of the appointment to represent the Duma Government in the United States.

Mr. Bakhmeteff began his official duties in Washington late in November, 1911, having previously served in the Russian Foreign Office as Minister at The Hague and as Ambassador to Japan.

It is thought here that Baron Rosen, who was Russian Ambassador to the United States at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, is slated for the appointment to Washington under the new Russian Government with which he has allied himself.

MR. TAFT ADVISES A SELECTIVE DRAFT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Declaring that the United States was forced into the war by Germany's ruthless disregard of international law, former President William Howard Taft, at the People's Presbyterian Church, Tuesday stated that "the only way to raise an army of 2,000,000 is to make every man of serviceable age understand that he owes an obligation to render service. I am in favor of the selective draft bill. Experience in other wars shows us that without a draft we cannot get a large enough or efficient enough army."

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEFENSE FUND

CONCORD, N. H.—Under suspension of the rules, the House of Representatives authorized a bond issue to provide for State or National defense to the amount of \$500,000. This would increase the defense fund of the State to \$1,000,000. Other measures passed by the House would provide aid for dependents of soldiers up to a maximum amount for one family of \$25 a month. The Senate passed the bill that had already passed the House providing for enrolling in a home guard, men who for any reason may not be eligible for military service outside the State.

GOVERNOR WITH ROOSEVELT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt may have any military commission which Governor Whitman has the power to confer, the executive has announced. "I think no other living American," the executive said, "would attract by his leadership so many men to the colors. Of course, my commission is good only within the State, and whether it would be recognized by the Federal Government is not within my power to determine."

CHINESE LABORERS FOR ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—A San Francisco shipping firm having the agency for a British steamship line is quoted as authority for the statement that large numbers of Chinese laborers are about to be sent to France and England, 40,000 of them having been assembled in Hong Kong where they are awaiting shipment to Vancouver.

PATRIOTIC FARMERS FUND

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Patriotic Farmers Fund, which has established a headquarters at Utica, announced here that it has perfected its plan whereby "the small farmer, who cannot obtain money through regular banking channels," may borrow money at 4 1/2 per cent interest, as an incentive to increased crop production.

Massachusetts School for Naval Air Service

In order to correct a misstatement in some of the papers and the fact of not publishing any notice by others, the Executive Committee on Public Safety places the following notice as it was originally given for publication: When plans for the Aviation School at Squantum were first considered, it was decided that June 1st was set for the opening. Progress has been more rapid than expected and it is now hoped that instruction can begin as early as after May 1st.

It is therefore, urgently requested that all men intending to apply for admission to the school who have not already handed in their names to someone having personal access to the Committee on Naval Forces at the State House, where information and blanks will be provided. Qualifications for admission to the school:

1. Must be 18 to 24 years of age.

2. Must have college education (student at college) or its equivalent, i. e., some extra high school training.

3. Good physical health. Straight and bearing.

All applications must be received in our office before Thursday, April 19th.

Chairman: ROBERT W. KENNEDY, and Chairman: Committee on Naval Forces of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

MISTREATMENT OF INTERNED SAILORS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frederic C. Mow, Commissioner of Immigration, asks the press to make public his statement denying that conditions are being made uncomfortable for the German and Austrian sailors now interned at Ellis Island.

"An impression seems to be current that the sailors are being treated as prisoners of war," he says, "and that they are being subjected to rather rigorous discipline. There is no truth in this whatever. The officers and men are housed in the main administration building, which is commodious, with every modern convenience. The steamship officers have three very large reception rooms for use during the day, while the seamen, stewards and others have one very large room during the day.

"In addition there is an immense

porch open to use by every one. There are four large, well-ventilated dormitories with woven wire beds and adequate blankets for every one. Arrangements have been made for meeting such reasonable requests as could be granted, such as means of recreation, hours for meals, purchases of supplies and other material comforts. The food is good and adequate and is cooked under proper inspection.

"There has been no complaint from any of the men, except as to the irksomeness of having nothing to do and a desire on the part of some of them for the beverage of their native country, which by act of Congress cannot be sold at Ellis Island. There have been no disturbances, disorders or controversies of any kinds, and the men have all conducted themselves with a full appreciation of the situation, and have cooperated with the administration whenever asked to do so. It has been found necessary to forbid the sending of food and drinks to the island, but the interned men are permitted to receive clothing and other conveniences, while mail is sent freely back and forth."

NEW HARBOR RULES FOR NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—An interpretation of "seagoing traffic" in the new orders relative to this port was obtained by Capt. W. W. Rose, commander at Ft. Rodman, and made public. Vessels for Newport, Boston and points outside Buzzards Bay cannot leave here except at night. Small fishing boats bound for No Man's Land or boats operating within the area of the bay may go and come during the day at their own risk, for the present, and pending further orders.

All vessels except those operating within the bay and including the Nantucket boat, which attempt to leave other than at dusk, will be stopped.

RECRUITING FIGURES FOR REGULAR ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Recruiting figures for the regular army, made public by the War Department, show that more than enough men to form

a regiment are being obtained daily. For the five-day period, April 11 to 15, a total of 7171 men were recruited, a daily average of 1434. Twelve hundred men are required for a regiment based on a peace footing of 100 men to the company.

Enlistments in the navy Saturday and Monday totaled 1635 men, bringing the combatant force of that service up to 71,496 men. The maximum strength now is fixed at 87,000, but officials expect this week to receive congressional authorization raising the number to 150,000.

RAILWAY WAR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

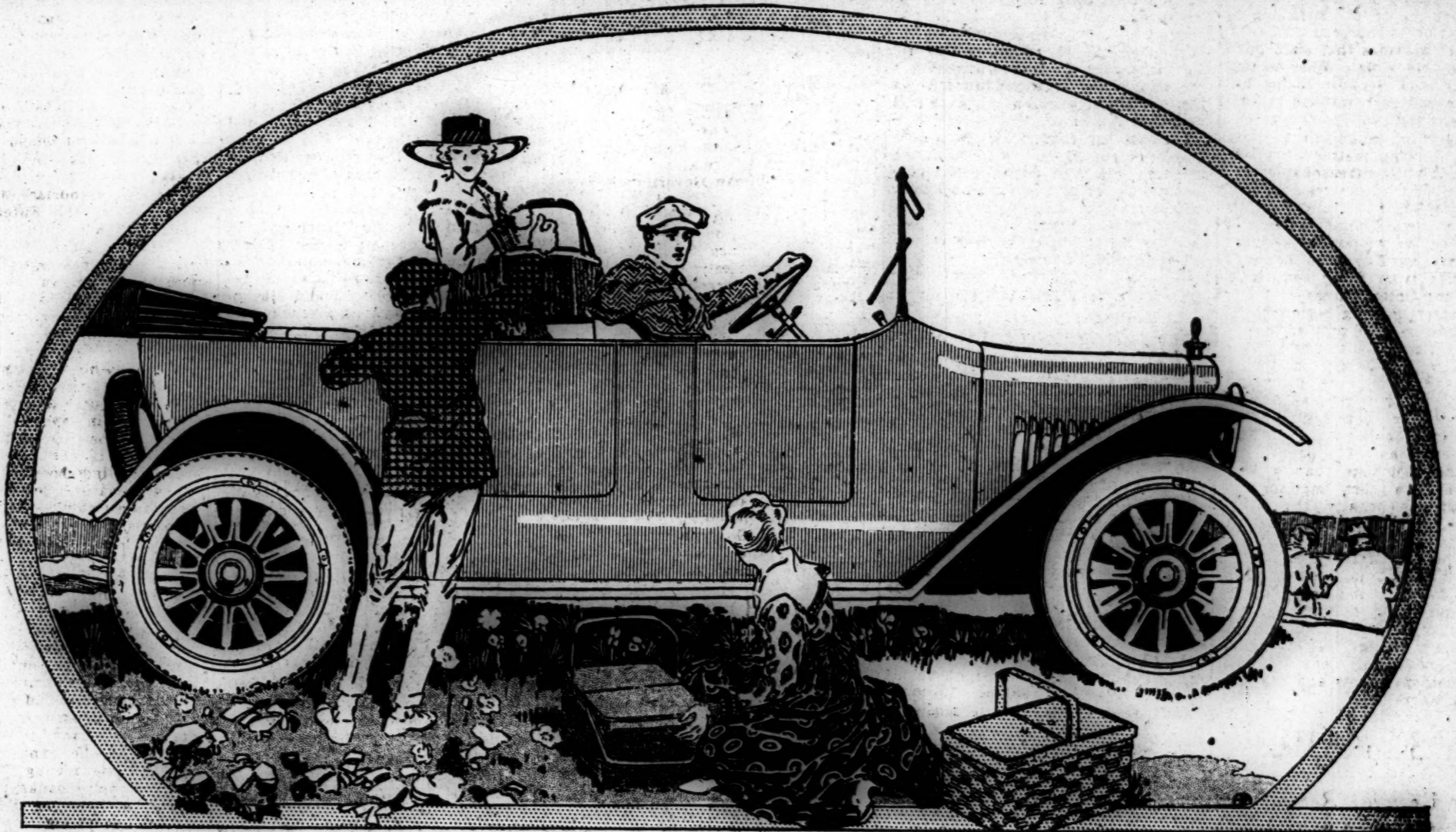
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—J. D. Farrell, president of the Harriman railroad system of the Pacific Northwest, E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fe, and William S. Sproule of the Southern Pacific, constituting the western branch of the special council on National Defense of the American Railway Association, met in conference here with army officers and others to consider transportation and other problems relative to the war situation.

CELEBRATION OF AMERICA DAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Church bells will toll at midnight tonight in commemoration of the ride of Paul Revere and to tell New Yorkers of the coming of "Wake Up, American Day," designed to stimulate recruiting for the Army and Navy and warn the people of another fight for freedom. The ringing of the bells will be the first step in a patriotic program which will not be finished until 3 o'clock Friday morning.

Parades in which women will play a prominent part will be a feature of the day. It was said that more than 12,000 women, representing every line of endeavor, would be in the procession. Many of them will be on horseback.

The Boy Scouts will take part in the procession and there will be other divisions for college and public school students. Military airplanes, starting from Governors Island, headquarters of the Department of the East, will drop from the sky 100,000 leaflets making patriotic appeals for recruits.



April Allotment at OLD Price After May 1st, All Cars New Price

Last Chance for You to Own a "World's Non-Stop Record Champion Car" at the Old Price

Constant rise in cost of steel and other raw materials is forcing up the price of the Maxwell Car, because the Maxwell Company has refused to cheapen by a single penny anything that goes into the making of the "world's non-stop record champion car."

The factory has agreed to let us have our April allotment cars (ordered in March) at the old price; that is why we can give you, for a few days more, what we believe to be the biggest bargain in a real automobile ever offered in the history of the automobile industry.

We can give YOU from now until May 1st to own this world's champion car at the old price.

After May 1st Identically the Same Car—But at the New Advanced Price

- Not a particle of difference in the car itself.
- the same model and design in every detail.
- the same super-product of the best automobile experience, the finest engineering skill and craftsmanship, backed by one of the largest factories in the world.
- the same speedy five-passenger, roomy, comfortable, easy-riding, beautiful automobile.
- the same famous record-making Maxwell motor.
- the same powerful motor that "laughs at hills."
- the same Maxwell car that by its many records of 150,000 miles actual running (which equals 20 years' regular service) has earned for itself everywhere the proud title, "The World's Greatest Motor Car Value."

A Car of Endurance, Economy and Amazing Mileage Per Gallon of Gas

For 22,022 miles—for 44 days and nights—a Maxwell car ran without once stopping the motor.

There is the world's non-stop record for endurance, as testified to by the American Automobile Association.

Monthly Expenses \$8.19

For 9,700 miles Mrs. Miriam Seeley, Professor at the Oregon Agricultural College, drove her Maxwell on a total expense account, including gas, oil and repairs, of 1 1/2 cents per mile, making an average monthly running expense of \$8.19.

There's a record expense performance—often lowered by hundreds of Maxwell owners every month.

When You Buy a Maxwell You Buy a Real Car

You don't have to figure up another two or three hundred dollars on "extras" when you buy a Maxwell car.

You get what you pay for and what you are entitled to—a thoroughly up-to-date automobile, complete in every respect.

You know the whole story now—the story of the increased price next month and the story of your last chance to buy at \$635.

If you buy in May you'll get the same car exactly. BUT the price will be \$665.

TODAY the Maxwell is \$635.

The difference is the premium for your prompt action.

ALL PRICES F. O. B. DETROIT

C. E. FAY COMPANY

867 Boylston Street, Boston

Service Station, 390 Newbury Street

Providence Branch, 163 Broad Street

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

Made by the Germans, both along this line and westward to Craonne, were repulsed with the result that the pressure exerted here on the German line, if successfully maintained, will drive it in a way which will imperil the whole of the Hindenburg line further west from Laon to Lens.

On the British front the policy of establishing a line parallel to the Cambrai-St. Quentin road goes steadily on. This line has now been established from Fayet to Villers Gisors, a distance of some 15 miles, with the result that Sir Douglas may at any moment strike from any point on this line in an effort to break the Hindenburg line along the road.

In the middle east General Maude's troops are pushing the Turks steadily back up the Tigris, and are now only 10 miles from Samarra where the new Turkish line is understood to be established.

French Advance

Berlin Calls Battle Greatest in History of World

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—There was yesterday a comparative lull on the British front, except at the Tomboise Farm and north of Gouzeaucourt Village, where progress was made and the first named position captured. It is now the French turn to keep the Germans busy and yesterday's Berlin communiqué evidences the accomplishment of that purpose wherein the battle is described as the greatest in the history of the world. The magnitude of the operations on the western front gives an impression of decisiveness to the whole scheme. The old-fashioned method of attempting a through break on a few miles of front is replaced by the general engagement from Lens to Verdun and the stubbornness of the German resistance shows his appreciation of the critical nature of the action. All the reports, both French and German, speak of the thoroughness and the intensity of the French artillery preparation from Soupir to Rheims which has continued steadily since April 6. As a result what German first line positions existed were obliterated and subsequently captured by the French, together with some 11,000 prisoners.

Apparently the French, after the impetus of the first attack was spent, followed the British tactics and sat down to consolidate the ground won. Thereupon a further secondary action of considerable importance developed east of Rheims on a nine-mile front, where 2500 German prisoners were taken. Meanwhile artillery preparation of further ground on the original Aisne front and the repulse of the German counterattacks continued.

British Thrust at Cambrai

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Field Marshal Haig's greatest thrust today was toward Cambrai. The capture of the village of Villers Gisors, nine miles south of Cambrai, was reported by the British commander-in-chief.

The improvement of the British positions around Lagnicourt, about the same distance to the west of this pivotal point in the Hindenburg line, was likewise achieved, he said.

By the capture of Villers Gisors, northeast of Epehy, the British have pushed another wall of steel parallel to the artery of the German communications between Cambrai and St. Quentin. Like Epehy, Ronsoy, Villers, le Verguer and Mallesmy—all of which villages lie to the south—Villers Gisors is approximately two miles distant from the Cambrai-St. Quentin highroad. The British now parallel the highroad for a distance of 15 of the 22 miles between the two towns. The move which enveloped Villers Gisors was from the direction of Epehy, Field Marshal Haig reported, indicating apparently a definite plan to parallel the Cambrai-St. Quentin line by British forces, which may at any time strike suddenly somewhere along this 22-mile stretch and sever the line.

In the meantime, Sir Douglas' report that "the Lagnicourt position was improved," means a blow struck at the key city of Cambrai from the west. "East of Epehy, this morning, we progressed," the British commander-

in-chief reported. "We captured the village of Villers Gisors. The Lagnicourt position was improved."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German War Office statement issued last evening says: After failure with heavy losses of the French attempt to break through our lines, they have not renewed their attacks on the Aisne.

In Champagne bitter fighting proceeded throughout the day on both sides of Auberville.

On the other fronts there is nothing of importance to report.

Yesterday's report says: One of the greatest battles of the mighty war and, therefore, also in the history of the world is in progress on the Aisne. The great French attempt to break through yesterday, the object of which was far-reaching, failed. The sanguinary losses of our opponents were very heavy and more than 2100 prisoners remained in our hands. Where our opponents at a few places penetrated into our line the fighting still continues and fresh enemy attacks are expected.

The troops look forward with entire confidence to the coming heavy fighting.

On Monday afternoon, says the statement, the French threw fresh masses into the fray and carried out lateral attacks between the Oise and Conde, on the Aisne.

The artillery fight, which was continued today, leveled the positions and produced wide, deep craters, rendering an obstinate defense no longer possible.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

In the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood we made further progress today north of Gouzeaucourt. Encounters occurred throughout the day west and northwest of Lens, where we continue to press the Germans. Hostile attempts to drive back our advanced troops were unsuccessful.

In spite of the exceedingly unfavorable weather much useful work was carried out by our airplanes yesterday. Three German machines were driven down damaged in the air fighting, but in most cases the enemy troops avoided combat. Five of our machines are missing.

Yesterday afternoon's statement reads:

In the neighborhood of Epehy we captured during the night Le Tomboise Farm, on the Lempire-Vendhuile road, and gained ground along the spur northeast of Epehy station. We took a few prisoners.

The weather continues stormy, with high winds and squalls of rain.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Wednesday)—This afternoon's French communiqué states that in the region south of St. Quentin the night was marked by very great artillery activity on both sides.

Between Soissons and Auberville, during the night, various local operations brought the French important advantages. The French captured Chavonne village, thus completing the conquest of Chivy. North of these localities, the French captured the whole of the ground as far as the neighborhood of Brayon-Laonnais, into which French patrols have penetrated. About 250 Germans were captured here.

In Ville-aux-Bois sector, the French took several fortified works, and the whole of the wood east of this locality, also 400 prisoners.

In the Champagne, three German counterattacks against French positions on Mt. Cornillet were completely repulsed with heavy German losses. Material found on the terrain captured includes a considerable quantity of machine guns and numerous trench engines. The Germans had withdrawn the heavy and field artillery. The French, nevertheless, captured 12 cannons, three of which were heavy guns, principally on the Champagne front. The number of prisoners taken by the French since April 16 now exceeds 14,000.

The official statement from the War Office last night reads:

We enlarged our action today east of Rheims and attacked the German lines between Prupay and the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souple. Notwithstanding violent gusts of rain and snow our troops proved themselves irresistible. They carried on a front of 15 kilometers (9.3 miles), despite the resistance of the Germans, all the first German positions south of Moronvilliers.

Pushing beyond this position our

troops brilliantly carried on a front of 11 kilometers a line of heights solidly organized from Mont Carnillet as far east as Vandessaintcourt.

Further to the east a lively action enabled us to capture the village of Auberville and a powerfully fortified salient formed by the German line around that village on a front of three kilometers.

Counterattacks by the Germans in the direction of Mont Carnillet were broken down by our fire. The number of prisoners taken by us on this part of the front exceeded 2500.

Between Soissons and Rheims during the course of the day we resumed our destructive fires against the German organizations and reduced isolated sections where enemy groups still resisted.

About 3.30 o'clock this afternoon a strong enemy counterattack in the region of Hurtebise Farm, west of Craonne, was repulsed. Another violent attempt in the sector of Courcy, occupied by the Russian troops, likewise failed.

According to latest reports our troops in the battle of April 16, between Soissons and Rheims, overthrew very important German forces. In expectation of our attack the Germans had brought in 19 divisions. According to the declarations of prisoners they had received the formal order to hold, cost what it may, the first positions, which had been reformed as to depth.

The losses suffered by the Germans were considerable, not only in the course of the battle, but on the preceding days. On the eve of the attack an enemy division, while engaged in going to the relief of the sector of a neighboring division, lost under the violence of our artillery fire the greater part of its effectiveness. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us yesterday between Soissons and Rheims has reached a total of 11,000.

Eastern theater, April 15: Violent cannonading occurred along the front, especially in the direction of Mayadag, in the valley of the Vardar, Hill 1348, north of Monastir and Tarvema Stena.

The French official statement issued by the War Office yesterday reads: North and south of the Oise there was intermittent artillery fighting. Our patrols brought back prisoners.

Between Soissons and Rheims our troops are organizing the positions captured. In the region of Allies a strong German counterattack on our new lines were broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire, which inflicted severe losses on the Germans. Other German counterattacks in the sector of Courcy also were broken up. The weather continues to be very bad over the whole front.

In the Champagne the night was marked by more active artillery fighting west of Auberville. Everywhere else the night was calm.

In the period between April 10 and 15 our pilots accomplished numerous exploits. Captain Lecourt, Captain Grandmaison, Sub-Lieutenant Langue-doc and Sergeant Rousseau brought down each his fifth German machine. Lieutenant Pinsart accounted for three enemy airplanes, bringing up to eight the number to the credit of this officer. Adjutant Vitals destroyed his seventh adversary, Lieutenant Deullin his thirteenth and Captain Guynemer scored his thirty-sixth victory.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—In the upper Trivico Valley, an Austrian detachment surprised the Italian advanced position west of Lake Bocetti but promptly returned to their own lines, says the official communiqué issued yesterday. A similar attempt against the Italian positions on the Passo di Somdogo was repelled with serious Austrian losses. In the Gorizia region, artillery duels were more intense.

SPECIAL Cleansing Prices For Women

April 16th to April 29th Inc

Suits plain	3.00
Skirts plain	1.50
Waists plain	1.25
Sport Coats	1.50
Gaiters Per Pair	25c
Gloves All Lengths Per Pair	10c

Our Very Best Work Done entirely by hand

Prices for Black Dyeing are practically same as before European War

Our teams call for and deliver packages in Boston and suburbs

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"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

WORKERS UNITE WITH TROOPS IN RUSSIAN PLEDGE

British, French and Russian Delegates in Petrograd Congress Vote to Support War and Provisional Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)

The British and French labor deputations now visiting Petrograd paid a visit on Monday to the all-Russian congress of committees of workmen's and soldiers' delegates. These deputations, had arrived at Petrograd in company with M. Plekhanoff, founder of the Russian Social Democratic Party, who has been 37 years in exile, and whose return to Russia has been eagerly awaited.

M. Plekhanoff is a man of great authority who is regarded as having an extremely wide and deep knowledge of European politics, and who is expected to strengthen greatly the position of the moderate Socialist leaders. A picturesque scene marked the visit of the Allied delegates and M. Plekhanoff to the main hall of the Duma where the congress was being held, but which was crowded now, not with deputies but with soldiers and workmen.

M. Cachin spoke for France and Mr. O'Grady for Great Britain. Both spoke with great vigor and enthusiasm, and both speeches were enthusiastically cheered when they were not understood and also when they were translated to the audience.

M. Plekhanoff followed with a powerful speech which met with great approval.

Finally M. Cheidze, president of the workmen's council, who had welcomed the delegates, called upon all present to give cheers for the international, The British, French and Russian delegates, joining hands, the "International" was sung by all present, followed by prolonged cheering.

The congress of committees of workers' and soldiers' delegates ended on Tuesday. Its sittings have been most interesting. At its second sitting the resolution adopted by 325 votes to 57, with 20 abstentions, a resolution which left no doubt as to its attitude to the war, although it is not in any sense militarist; and criticisms against it have mainly turned on its supposed pacifist character.

The resolution called upon the Russian democracy to mobilize all the vital forces of the country in every branch of the national life with a view to strengthening the front and rear. This, the resolution held, was imperatively demanded by existing circumstances and was vital to the success of the revolution. Differing points of view were shown by two delegates from Erkuist. One, representing the garrison, held strongly that the only means of defending Russia's new liberties and the revolution was to continue fighting with Germany. The other delegate, representing the work-

ers, asked why continue to fight when they had repudiated annexation or indemnity. Were they doing it simply because they were in the service of the French and English bourgeois class?

This speaker, however, was entirely out of touch with the meeting and only obtained a hearing when the president had appealed for the right of free speech.

At its closing sitting, the congress passed a resolution in favor of suppression of class and titles and of complete reorganization of local administration. It also urged confiscation of all crown, church and monastery lands in order to transfer them to the peasants, and held that the final settlement of the agrarian question should be decided by constituent assembly.

In a strong speech at the close of the congress, M. Plekhanoff emphasized the importance of the congress' decision in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The agreement and activity of all were necessary in support of the common aim of avoiding civil war and proving that Russian democracy was, as it had so far proved, ready to govern and able to govern.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the congress was its discussion of its attitude toward the Provisional Government. A resolution was placed before the Congress which in effect called upon it to support the Government while maintaining a careful watch to see that it continued the task of consolidating the work of the revolution on right lines. Discussion on this showed a difference of views, perhaps sufficiently explained by the fact that the Congress and Provisional Government, broadly speaking, represent entirely different classes of the community.

One speaker argued that the new régime was little different from the old one, power having merely fallen into the hands of landowners and members of rich bourgeoisies. On the other hand, other speakers dwelt strongly on the urgent need of giving the Provisional Government all support.

Finally a resolution was carried unanimously which recognized that the Provisional Government program contained the fundamentals of the political demands of Russian democracy, and that the Provisional Government had so far carried out its promises.

The resolution called upon the revolutionary democracy of Russia to rally to the support of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates as the center of organized democratic forces that were capable of defeating any counterrevolutionary attempt and of consolidating the work of the revolution.

Another clause of the resolution dwelt on the necessity of maintaining such control over the Government as would keep it up to a most energetic struggle against counterrevolutionary forces and which would insure its democratizing the whole Russian life, paving the way for a common peace without annexations or indemnities, but on the basis of the free national development of all peoples. Finally, the resolution called upon democracy on the one hand to support the provisional Government, so long as it continued on the right lines, but on the other hand to rally to the Coun-

cil of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates in readiness to suppress any attempt of the Government to elude the control of democracy and to renounce the carrying out of its pledges.

WESTMINSTER GREET'S ACT OF UNITED STATES

(Continued from page one)

was likely to be carried he would vote against it. He implied that extreme Tories wished for an election so as to reverse the decisions in regard to the House of Lords, the Welsh church and Home Rule.

Lord Hugh Cecil also spoke.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying for the Government, made an important statement on the Home Rule question. The whole Government had devoted themselves to this matter, so far as the daily exigencies of the war made it possible.

Finally, Mr. Dillon's amendment was defeated by 234 votes, as stated, and the bill was then read a second time.

The ban on the export of the weekly paper, The Nation, was raised at question time and on the motion for adjournment. Two articles were published in The Nation on March 3 and 10 about the military situation on the western front which criticized the high command in regard to the recent German retreat. They implied among other things that the British high command had been found wanting and were freely quoted in the German wireless. Five weeks later the editor of The Nation suddenly received an intimation that no more copies of his paper might be sent abroad.

There was a tendency to assume that the prohibition was a departmental mistake which would be repudiated by the Government, but yesterday the department responsible were supported by the Government. Mr. Bonar Law stating that the action was taken because articles in this journal were of a nature to help the enemy forces by being widely used for propaganda purposes.

Mr. Pringle, who raised the question, declared that President Wilson, a constant reader of The Nation, could now only obtain his copy through the American Embassy and announced his intention of raising the question at adjournment. Later the debate drew speeches from Messrs. Bonar Law, Lloyd George and Winston Churchill.

Mr. Pringle asserted that freedom of speech should be safeguarded and read a paragraph from The Nation quoted by the German wireless warning the country against exaggerating the success involved in the German withdrawal. Mr. Pringle then read passages to show this was also the view of The Times and The Observer.

Mr. Lloyd George personally defended the Government's action which was demanded by the War Office, the Foreign Office, the Home Office, the propaganda department and headquarters in France. He contended that the Government had only followed the precedent of the late Government and, laying great emphasis on a passage from The Nation which said that "the honors of retreat lay with the enemy," he urged that Germany, hesitating between starva-

tion and peace such an article was a source of great encouragement.

The Prime Minister had a passage of arms with Winston Churchill who, in a vigorous speech, said he could see no reason whatever for the action taken. He held that the authorities might have informed Mr. Massingham of the use made of his paragraphs in enemy countries, but argued that "ability in enemy countries was no test for censorship."

The Nation, Mr. Churchill held from this point of view, was mild reading compared with the Dardanelles report. Pouring ridicule on the Prime Minister's argument that these articles would discourage the troops, he said the latter were in too close contact with realities for that.

Mr. Churchill also argued that the action of the military authorities in dealing with recent criticisms on the ground that they tended to encourage the enemy, if pushed to the logical extreme would lead to a universal harmonious chorus of praise about whatever was done until some big disaster had occurred.

Herbert Samuel said he hoped the Prime Minister would never again come with so weak a case and denied that the precedent of the late Government was being carried on. He himself, as Home Secretary, would not have permitted any such action. Mr. Bonar Law, however, was unyielding as the Prime Minister, remarking that Sir Douglas Haig, personally wrote about the article. The adjournment motion was finally talked out.

WORK RESUMED IN BERLIN FACTORIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)

A Berlin message states that work has been resumed in most factories there. The Berlin Tageblatt gives the number of arrests during Monday as 15. The Vorwarts says demonstrations were an expression of the workmen's profound anxiety at the curtailment of the bread ration and a warning to the Government not to postpone domestic reforms, while the people's deeply rooted desire for peace also played a decisive role.

Tuesday—According to reports received the strike in Berlin on Monday was a one-day demonstration deliberately organized as a protest against the new food regulations. Converging columns composed largely of women reached the interior of the city during the morning and assembled in Unter den Linden, and before the Imperial Palace, where popular songs were sung and resolutions adopted demanding permission for the labor representatives to negotiate with the authorities concerning the food supply.

Similar meetings were held at various points as the columns made their way back, but when the crowd endeavored to return to the center of the city toward evening they were prevented by the police and some conflicts between the two occurred.

In accordance with the Vorwarts' article, published yesterday, the Socialist Majority condemns Monday's demonstration which was repeated in Leipzig, where the Socialist Minority is as strong as it is in Berlin.

This war has been declared in the name of liberty and democracy. Let us not undermine our own liberty and democracy by adopting

CONSCRIPTION!

The volunteer system is the only just, democratic, and effective means of raising an army.

Congress is considering a bill to draft an army of one million youths, between 19 and 25 years of age, presumably for service in Europe with the Allies.

Compulsory military service is unjustified.

It conscripts conscience. It forces a man to kill against his will. It makes adherence to personal religious conviction a penal offense. Those who refuse to serve are subject to court-martial and imprisonment.

True patriotism demands a united country. Conscription will not unite the country in carrying on the war; it will divide it. Conscripted men may fight for territory, but only free men can fight for ideals.

Canada, with a population less than New York State, has raised 400,000 without conscription; Australia, with a population less than Illinois, 250,000 without it, and recently defeated conscription for over-seas duty by an overwhelming vote of the people. Even Germany has never conscripted men for over-seas military service.

Lieut.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles and other military authorities oppose conscription as unnecessary and ineffective. Volunteering is our American tradition. Volunteering can be controlled and guided to build up an efficient army.

Is our cause so weak that not enough men can be found to volunteer?

We believe the great majority of the American people are opposed to conscription and in favor of the volunteer system. If that is your conviction, HELP DEFEAT CONSCRIPTION NOW:

1. By writing or wiring your senators, congressmen and the President.
2. By getting others to do so.
3. By getting organizations to take action.

ACT NOW. KEEP UP YOUR PROTEST UNTIL CONGRESS DECIDES.

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL

This advertisement is paid for by the voluntary contributions of patriotic Americans who believe that patriotism demands the maintenance of our democratic institutions and individual liberties.

We need money now to carry on this campaign.

Send Your Contribution to the

American Union Against Militarism

641 MUNSEY BLDG., WASHINGTON, D. C.

To the American Union Against Militarism, 641 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D. C.

I am opposed to CONSCRIPTION and will send my protest to Congress.

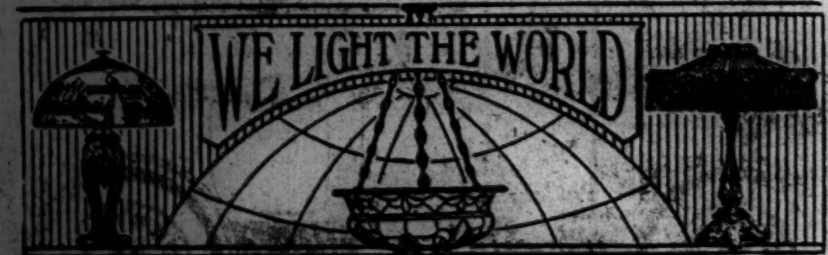
Signed _____

Street Address _____

City _____

State _____

Enclose whatever contribution you can send to help this campaign.



Annual Spring Display Beginning Wed. Mar. 18th

The entire twelve floors of our immense establishment are devoted to the most elaborate and stupendous display of modern, up-to-date

Gas and Electric Lighting Fixtures

of American and foreign manufacture ever shown, including beautiful Semi-Indirect Bowls in Alabaster, Albionite and Enameled Glass, all lighted to show the desired effects.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FIGURE ON ALL LIGHTING CONTRACTS FOR YOUR HOME, OFFICE, FACTORY OR SUMMER COTTAGE

Send for Our Illustrated Catalogue

McKenney & Waterbury Co.

181 Franklin Street, Corner Congress, Boston

MOBILIZATION OF COLLEGE MEN ON FARMS PROPOSED

Agricultural Work This Summer Is Declared to Be as Patriotic Service as That Rendered by Enlistment in the Army

Plans for mobilizing college students in Massachusetts for farm work this summer were discussed at the State House today at a conference between James J. Storrow, chairman of the Committee on Public Safety, and presidents of Massachusetts colleges. The sense of the conference as shown by the informal discussion that took place was that college undergraduates should be made to see that actual work on a farm this summer is patriotic service equal in value to that rendered by older men who enlist in the armed forces of the United States.

The enrollment of high school boys for farm work was regarded as a possibility by the college presidents in case the supply of other labor is insufficient. Food production is regarded by the Committee on Public Safety as the most important single thing that can be done in Massachusetts by civilians at this time, and this conference with college presidents is in line with work already done by the committee in securing the cooperation of manufacturers who employ large numbers of men in helping solve the problem of how to get a labor supply large enough to insure that all possible land will be cultivated this year.

The presidents present at the conference with Mr. Storrow were: Alexander McKeljohn, Amherst; Ira N. Hollis, Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Lemuel H. Murlin, Boston University; the Rev. Charles W. Lyons, S. J., Boston College; Hermon C. Bumpus, Tufts; Frank P. Spear, Northeastern. Professor Haynes of Worcester Polytechnic was also present. Prof. William P. B. Lockwood represented President Kenyon L. Butterfield of M. A. C., who was unable to be present, and Professor Fisher represented President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard.

Garden Plans Developed

All Sorts of Organizations Join in Food Growing Movement

Massachusetts is getting the garden habit. All sorts of persons and all sorts of organizations are joining in the effort to grow food in Massachusetts in quantities such as were never before produced in the State. Land is being secured on public and private property, ranging from the front lawn of the Cambridge City Hall to vacant farm land in the agricultural sections of the State for the cultivation of which the necessary labor and money have not previously been available. Labor has been promised by householders, factory workers, and even schoolboys. People who are short on land or labor are contributing money and in comparatively large amounts, too.

Garden spots are being established in many out of the way and unlikely places.

The Winchester Country Club is taking a referendum vote of its members as to whether it shall have a garden to be worked by employees of the club whose duties now are to keep the fair green in condition; Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge plans to have a potato patch on the front lawn of the Cambridge City Hall; soldiers of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., in the "guard house" for some infringement of military discipline have been put at work making a garden in the rear of the armory.

Mayor Curley of Boston announces that \$4000 has been subscribed toward a fund of \$100,000 to be used in raising crops on vacant land in the State with the understanding that the subscribers get nothing back except the money they put in. In consequence, the selling price of the crops raised would be low.

The State Grange offers about 200 acres of land in the western part of Massachusetts for use in raising food crops. Springfield business men realizing that much of the responsibility for small crops is due to the fact that the farmer is unable to finance larger ones have raised \$100,000 to be loaned to farmers of Hampden County at a flat rate of 5 per cent.

Boston hotel and restaurant men are working toward a solution of another aspect of the food problem. The elimination of waste. A committee representing the Boston Hotel Association is now investigating the matter and expects to report practical methods for reducing the variety of dishes offered and eliminating many garnishings.

Recommendation for the plan of planting food gardens in Massachusetts as a patriotic duty on Thursday, Patriots Day, is contained in a telegram sent to Governor McCall from the National Emergency Food Garden Commission at Washington, D. C. The telegram says that this movement is a great step toward keeping down the high cost of living.

Flag Raisings and Rallies

Mayor Curley and Others to Speak at Lynn Common Event

Speakers at a flag raising on Lynn Common Saturday afternoon include Mayor James M. Curley of Boston and James P. Phelan of the Committee on Public Safety. A parade with Grand Army men, Spanish War Veterans, companies of the Eighth Regiment, M. N. G., and Boy Scouts from Lynn, Saugus and Swampscott is also planned for the flag raising. Mayor George H. Newhall of Lynn is to preside at the event.

The speaking. The Lynn public safety committee held flag raisings in every theater in Lynn Tuesday night, with speeches by members of the committee and patriotic singing by the audiences. Abington, Rockland and Whitman, formerly all one town, are to have a joint loyalty parade and patriotic rally soon if plans made by the Abington public safety committee are acceptable to committees representing the other two communities. It is planned to hold the exercises at Island Grove, Abington, where anti-slavery meetings were held before the Civil War.

The United States War Department is considering an offer made by Edward C. Fogg of the Copley Plaza Hotel to take an inventory of china, glassware and other articles in the commissary department of the Austrian and German ships recently seized in Boston Harbor. Such an inventory would assist in getting the seized ships ready to be used as United States transports.

Flying a flag across the Charles River at Riverside will open the season of the Auburndale-Riverside Canoe Association Thursday afternoon at 2:45. The Metropolitan Park Commission, delegations of national guardsmen and naval reservists and representatives of various United States and Massachusetts military bodies will assist at the ceremony. Among the speakers will be former Lieut.-Gov. E. P. Barry, Chairman William B. de las Casas of the Metropolitan Park Commission, Mayor Childs of Newton, Sergeant Cayan of the United States Marine Corps and Warrant Machinist Adolph A. Gathemann, U. S. N. Maneuvers by the infantry companies present and an exhibition of an armored automobile by the Marine Corps will follow the speaking.

Aeroplane Watch Ordered

National guardsmen on duty at the Watertown Arsenal have been instructed to keep a sharp watch for aeroplanes, following the report that a suspicious airplane has been seen in the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H. Second Lieut. Herbert O'Leary, one of four student officers at the Arsenal, was relieved of further duty early this morning and ordered to Sandy Hook to take a special course on machine guns. Machinists are still needed at the Arsenal, according to a statement given out today by Col. T. C. Dickson who makes an urgent appeal for mechanics of all kinds.

Boston Harbor Regulations

Definite regulations concerning the use of the North Channel in Boston harbor are given in a notice issued by Commander R. D. Hasbrouck, captain of the Charlestown Navy Yard and of the port of Boston. It says:

"The net in North Channel is in place. The gate is permanently opened day and night. All vessels without power must be towed through."

"The North Channel gate during the night time is marked by three red lights to port entering and one white light to starboard entering."

ADVANCE IN PRICES IS SHOWN BY BAKER

Prices of raw materials used by bakers have advanced considerably in the past five years, according to figures issued by a Boston baker. Beans, pork, compound lard, cream tartar, cooking oil and raisins have more than doubled in price since 1912, and caraway seeds have shot up from six cents a pound to 65 cents. Butter and flour have nearly doubled in cost since 1912, according to these figures, and sugar and eggs have advanced nearly 50 per cent.

The following table as distributed by John Gregoire, a Boston baker, shows the wholesale cost of various articles in March, 1912 and March, 1917.

Article	March 1912	March 1917
Beans, bushel	\$2.60	\$8.50
Pork, barrel	16.00	42.00
Butter, pound	.23	.45
Compound lard, pound	.06	.16
Cream tartar, pound	.22	.53
Cooking oil, gallon	.47	1.10
Flour, barrel	11.00	18.00
Sugar, barrel	5.75	7.50
Jelly, pail	.95	1.50
Raisins, pound	.06	.13
Squash, dozen	2.50	5.00
Eggs, dozen	.23	.34
Caraway seeds, pound	.06	.65

COMMISSIONS FOR TRAINING CORPS

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who is at the Copley-Plaza with Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and several Army and Navy officers, awaiting the arrival of the British and French War Conference Commission, said last night that the 700 Boston business men of the Officers Reserve Training Corps, and the members of the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps, are to be commissioned on May 1.

Major-General Wood said the Boston and Harvard men would be assigned to serve for a time at least as assistants to training instructors of the regular Army, and stationed at the various training camps now established and to be established in the United States.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Long and Thomas E. Hoehler of the British Embassy at Washington, D. C., called upon Governor McCall at the State House, where they tendered their respects. Earlier in the day Major-General Wood and Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher called on the Governor.

WHITE PINE BILL ADVANCED

The bill providing for an expenditure of \$50,000 to be used in extinguishing the white pine blister rust from the forests of Massachusetts, was passed to be engrossed in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday afternoon without opposition. The measure probably will be considered in the House next Monday.

FARMERS MAY WIN THE WAR, SAYS PROFESSOR

Mobilization of School Children in a Directed Effort to Increase Production of Food Stuffs Is Urged

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Victory in the war may rest with the farmer, says Prof. John Dewey, of Columbia University, according to the Post. In one of a series of "Columbia War Papers" he advocates enlistment of school children for farm work. His paper is one of four published as part of the mobilization for war service by Columbia University. The aim of the papers, which will be published at intervals, is to place practical and constructive plans for national efficiency in the present crisis before the men and women through whose cooperation it must be obtained.

Another pamphlet, by Roscoe C. E. Brown, in the same series, advocates the mobilization of country home gardens, and says that "the most inexcusable of idle acres is the fertile and tended acre that fails to contribute its share to the nation's staple food supply at a time of national need." Professor Dewey, in speaking of the opportunity for school children to help, writes as follows:

"In the fight for food—and it will be a fight—school children can help. There will be better results from training drills with the spade and the hoe than from parading America's youngsters up and down the school yard. It is of no value to give military drill to boys of 14. A rifle is nothing for them to experiment with. But there is work for them that is important, valuable and educational. It offers, first of all, an opportunity to educators and teachers to develop constructive patriotism. It enables the teachers to help evolve in the growing generation the idea of universal service in the great battle of man against nature, which is something American, something great, and which is not a military idea transplanted from Europe."

"We can only afford one fad in war time," Professor Dewey continues, "and that fad is to be farming. Random efforts not coordinated in a general scheme for the utilization of school children in large units will be foolish, misdirected effort. State, county, and even national organizations are required to make available this latent power. Purely isolated effort will be fruitless, both as aids to the Nation and education for the child. Organized work will bring the greater moral advantages of developing the power of concentration along with the interest in national and community service. It will evoke an esprit de corps which may be capitalized for national use, and shift the usual interest in gangs and athletics, both normal and natural, to work which opens the way to loyal industrial educational training."

"Organized work will sustain the interest of the school child. There will be none of that drudgery that comes with isolated work. A proper system would take advantage of the social and gregarious instincts and succeed in maintaining an interest sure to flag without social support. There should be thorough mobilization of school children in local districts so that they may be distributed for service in planting, fruit picking, harvesting. They must be available in effective units for rush seasons, though they must not interfere with the labor market or serve as 'scabs.'"

A third of the pamphlets in the "Columbia War Papers" is entitled "German Subjects Within Our Gates," by the National Committee on Prisons and Prisoners of War. The committee states that it has been planning for eventualities which may arise in connection with internment, and has been making a study of the Canadian system with a view of employing some of its methods. The other pamphlet in the series, "Our Headline Policy," by Henry Redinger Mitchell, is an appeal to the press to recognize in their handling of news our unity with the Allies.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB

The announcement of the programs for the next two Saturday luncheons of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston included a mistake in dates, the club says, and the program scheduled for April 21 will be given on April 28 and on next Saturday J. Garcia Zertuché, consul from Mexico, will describe the results of the Carranza administration. Roger W. Babson will follow in a discussion.

THE true LA PATRICIA CORSET, strictly custom made to individual measurement and design is obtainable only at Madam Sara's New York and Boston shops.

We carry besides, a grade of ready-to-wear corsets of latest models, fitted by our expert corsetiers.

Blouses, lingerie, etc., in a wealth of exclusive designs.

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586 5th Avenue, New York

GUN FIRING OFF THE END OF CAPE COD IS REPORTED

(Continued from page one)

Weather conditions were such at the time that the officials declare target practice would have been practically out of the question if such practice were even considered at this time.

Periscope Seen

Commander of Smith Says Submarine Was 400 Yards Away

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department also received confirmation from the commander of the Smith concerning the attack by a submarine on the vessel Monday morning. The additional fact appeared that the commander and the gun crew on watch at the time saw the periscope of a submarine 400 yards distant. No comment was made on the firing at sea heard by the Coast Guard Station men and any inference drawn from the bare facts as reported will be unauthorized.

Warnings have been sent to all shipping in Atlantic ports to remain within protective bounds, for the present. This precaution is considered the natural sequence of the incident reported to the Navy Department.

Navy officials attach importance to the attack on the Smith as indicating that possibly other submarines are on this side. The first information of the encounter came to the department from the Charlestown Navy Yard, where the Smith's wireless report saying a torpedo had been fired at her was picked up. Inquiries by the department later confirmed the report at Fire Island.

The attack by the submarine is the first actual war incident in which forces of the United States and Germany were concerned. The sinking of the Cormoran at Guam when United States customs guards attempted to seize her following the declaration of a state of war, is not regarded as the first incident, because no attack was made upon the United States officials there.

When the statement was made officially in Berlin that no aggressive steps would be taken against the United States, officials here placed no credence in it. Protective measures have been taken with the same promptness that might be expected if a fleet of submarines had been lying off the Atlantic Coast.

Coastwise shipping has been alarmed by the attack on the Smith, but it is considered that with all the measures taken by the Navy Department there is no occasion for the general concern that prevailed after the escape of the U-53.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS TO MEET

That a conference of Massachusetts superintendents of schools, to consider the responsibilities of the public schools arising out of the war, will be held in Boston on April 27, was decided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Commissioner of Education. President Clarence H. Dempsey of the Massachusetts Teachers Association, President William D. Parkinson of the Massachusetts City Superintendents Association, with Commissioner Payson Smith, have taken the initiative in calling this conference, which it is believed may serve to indicate the course to be followed by our public educational institutions in discharging the responsibilities laid upon them.

A third of the pamphlets in the "Columbia War Papers" is entitled "German Subjects Within Our Gates," by the National Committee on Prisons and Prisoners of War. The committee states that it has been planning for eventualities which may arise in connection with internment, and has been making a study of the Canadian system with a view of employing some of its methods. The other pamphlet in the series, "Our Headline Policy," by Henry Redinger Mitchell, is an appeal to the press to recognize in their handling of news our unity with the Allies.

Annual Spring Sale

Begins Friday, April 20th, at 8:30 A. M.

If you have not already received a circular giving details, it would be worth your while to ask for one when you come into the store.

We hold three Sales during the year which are of more general importance than others. This Sale is one of them.

THE Sale this year is even more important than usual, because, in spite of the growing difficulty in securing desirable merchandise and the steady rise in prices, we have been able to make some really extraordinary purchases at substantial concessions in prices, of just the goods our customers have learned to expect in this Spring Sale.

This Sale is, in fact, 36 different sales in one, including the following goods from more than 90 importers or manufacturers:

Spring Suits, Coats, Gowns, Blouses (all of these for both women, small women and misses); Girls' Dresses, Infants' and Children's Wear, Corsets, Domestic and French Underwear, Italian Silk Woven Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Negligee Wear, Silk Sweaters, Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Dress Goods, Cotton Dress Goods, Silks, White Goods, Neckwear, Household Linens, Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Curtains, Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics, Innovation Wardrobe Trunks, Hand Bags, Stationery and Millinery.

If you have not a charge account with us, it is well worth your while to make yourself known to our Credit Department.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

SALOON PROTEST RECEIVES SUPPORT

Opposition to the opening of saloons in Dorchester for any other residential district was advocated by the Rev. Bradley Whitney, chaplain at the State prison, in an address before the Ashmont Brotherhood last night, in which he declared that crime was costing the United States \$500,000,000 annually and the State of Massachusetts \$10,000,000 yearly and that liquor and the saloon are the greatest causes of crime.

During the course of his illustrated lecture Chaplain Whitney described the work which the State is doing in the prison for the reformation of the inmates and spoke in detail of the educational system. In discussing the causes of crime he said that the saloons and liquor were behind most crime and he impressed upon his audience the necessity and desirability of citizens opposing the encroachment of saloons into residential or other districts of the city.

A petition was circulated at the meeting of those opposed to an application for a saloon license to be located at the corner of Adams and Park streets, and a public hearing on the application will be sought from the Licensing Board. A committee was appointed to represent the brotherhood at a hearing, on an application for a license at 468 Neponset Avenue, to be held Friday at 2:30 p. m., as follows: Frank L. Brier, Fred E. Brown, E. Harry Landberg, Robert Hunter and the Rev. Wallace C. Sampson.

EXPERTS GO OVER SEIZED VESSELS

Expert machinists and boiler makers from three big repair concerns in Boston began a minute examination today of the machinery of the German and Austrian steamers seized at this port by the United States. Nearly 75 men from the Boston Engineering Company, Atlantic Works, and Bertleson & Petersen Company went aboard all the vessels excepting the Kronprinzessin Cecilie to prepare bids for making repairs.

Surveyors representing the United States Shipping Board are to examine the ships in detail, and make extensive reports to Washington. The various corporations in which the vessels are listed also are to survey the boats, while the United States Steamboat Inspection Service will be represented.

COMPENSATION BILL FAVORED IN HOUSE

The Massachusetts House today substituted for an adverse committee report, by a vote of 68 to 54, a bill to raise from \$10 to \$14 the maximum weekly payment to be made to injured employees under the workmen's compensation law. This action was taken following a debate in which the bill was opposed on the ground of heavy expense to insurance companies. Further opposition is expected when the bill comes up for second reading.

VERDICT AGAINST ELEVATED

A jury in the Superior Court yesterday returned a verdict for \$200 in the case of Mrs. Lillian Norcross against the Boston Elevated Railway Company for assault and damages to clothing by an intoxicated passenger on a semiconvertible car in the Boylston Street subway on April 30, 1916.

MISS RANKIN ON COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Miss Jeanette Rankin, member of Congress from Montana, was named today by the Republicans to be a member of the House Public Lands Committee—her first and only committee assignment.

IMPRISONMENT FOR VIOLATORS OF FLAG

More severe punishment for those who deface or contemptuously use the flag of the United States or that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, is provided for in a bill which the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House today reported should be admitted for consideration under suspension of the rules. The measure was filed accompanying the petition of Representative George M. Worrell of Attleboro.

Under existing law, whoever publicly mutilates, tramples upon or defaces the flag of the United States or Massachusetts, is susceptible to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, unless specifically exempted from the provision of the law. The proposed legislation would make it lawful to imprison violators for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

DISPLAY OF COLORS ADVISED

Merchant vessels are advised to display their colors or some distinguishing mark when nearing the Atlantic coast, by naval officers at the Charlestown Navy Yard today, who say that the shot fired by the U. S. S. Birmingham across the bow of the British merchant vessel South Downs, off Nantucket lightship yesterday, would have been avoided if the vessel had borne some identifying signal or flag. The commander of the Birmingham reported to the Navy Yard last night that a shot was fired across the bow of the British merchant vessel South Downs yesterday but the vessel was allowed to proceed.

DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION

Various phases of service the citizens of the United States can render the Government during the war with Germany were explained by speakers before the New England Dry Goods Association at the Boston City Club last night. Judge Bruce of Malden advocated universal military training. Harry K. White urged the necessity of joining the Navy League. Maj. Thomas G. Ashburn of Fort Banks, said that the people of the United States need not fear the development of a "military caste" as the two most democratic educational institutions in the country are West Point and Annapolis, where the officers are trained.

SUNDAY WORK INDORSED

Suspension of the rules to admit the bill with petition of Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea to allow the cultivation of home gardens on Sunday, was favorably reported by the Committee on Rules of the Massachusetts House today. The committee made a similar report on the bill to authorize the Free Public Library Commission to spend \$1000 annually during the war to supply books to soldiers stationed within the Commonwealth.

LOWER SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS TAX IS REJECTED

Massachusetts House by a Vote of 56 to 30 Decides to Refer the Measure to the Next General Court

By a vote of 56 to 30, the Massachusetts House today referred to the next Legislature the bill to reduce the tax on savings bank deposits. A substitute bill offered by Mr. Sawyer of Ware to include savings bank deposits with the property now subject to a 6 per cent income tax was rejected by an overwhelming voice vote.

Mr. Rowley of Brookline, opposing the Rate Reduction Bill, said there was a total of \$1,161,000,000 deposited in savings banks in Massachusetts and argued against lessening the amount the State now receives from taxing this total, which, he stated, is about \$953,000 annually.

Mr. Hartshorn of Gardner replied that the depositors are chiefly of limited means. He said the average deposit was \$460 and that there were 2,460,000 depositors. He favored the bill to reduce the tax.

Mr. Sawyer spoke for his bill and Messrs. Brown of Woburn and Carr of Hopkinton opposed it.

The House refused to substitute the Sawyer bill and referred the rate reduction bill to the next Legislature by a vote of 56 to 30.

When the bread bill came down from the Senate with the indorsement that the Senate refused to concur with the House amendment, Mr. Young of Weston moved that the House insist upon its position. This was carried at once without opposition or debate. No conference committee was asked for and thus the bill is defeated.

The House suspended its rule and admitted the petition of Mr. Wilson of South Hadley for an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for the agricultural college; also the petition of John E. Beck for legalizing labor on the Lord's day in household gardens.

The House adopted the order, on recommendation of the Committee on Rules, that the opinion of the Supreme Court should be asked on the constitutionality of the bill for licensing milk dealers.

Mr. Abbott of Haverhill had discharged from the calendar and passed to be engrossed under suspension of the rules the bill for a second assistant district attorney for the eastern district.

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CONSERVATION OF DAIRY INTERESTS CALLED NECESSITY

Boston Contractor Says Production of Milk Must Receive as Much Attention as Foods.

That the dairy interests of the country should be conserved with as much industry, in order to prevent a threatened shortage in the milk supply, is the opinion of Charles F. Whiting, treasurer of D. Whiting & Sons, milk contractors in Boston.

"It will not be so much the question of price in the near future as whether there will be an adequate supply of milk for sale," said Mr. Whiting to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We are already facing a lessened supply, although the next few weeks is usually the period of the largest milk production during the year. When the supply begins to decrease during the early summer, the milk dealers will have to curtail deliveries, which may cause another increase in the retail price."

"Notwithstanding the continued advance in the price of milk at the barn door, the producers are still complaining that they are losing money, or conducting the business with scarcely any profit."

"There are five important factors in the milk producing business which tend to advance the price: shortage of help, increase in price of feed, temptation to sell milk cows and take advantage of the present high prices for beef on the hoof, added transportation difficulties, and demand for milk by the canneries."

"The question of help and feed is probably the most important. The labor problem has already become a national one, and perhaps the milk producer will be benefited by its solution by the Federal authorities. If the national board will assure the farmer a sufficient number of hands to milk the cows morning and night, and carry on the other departments of the milk producing business, a long step will have been taken in conserving the milk business."

"So many farmers have been asked to increase their food producing acreage that many of them may see fit to curtail their production of silo corn or cut down their pasturage. No farmer should be led into undertaking a material increase in his potato and corn acreage at the expense of his silo, for the little round house adjoining the barn is a reservoir which must be kept full for his herds."

"When an agent for some meat packing concern whistles up in his big touring car at the barn door and offers cash for the herd which has only been an expense to the farmer for a year, the temptation to sell is very great."

"We thought that we had solved the transportation problem with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in abolishing the leased car and the establishment last fall of a main delivery station in East Somerville, but the tremendous increase in the freight offerings is causing delays in the deliveries of milk in the large cities, and is becoming a serious problem each day."

"The demand of the canneries, in view of the entrance of the country into the war, has suddenly jumped up and some of the milk which has been flowing into the large cities is being diverted to the factories, which of course is not helping the local consumer."

"I admit that all of these milk problems are capable of solution and it is hoped that they will be. I am not seeking to advance the retail price of milk, but only to show the consumer the difficulties which confront the producer."

HEBREW BAKERS STRIKE

Another conference on the strike of Hebrew bakers will be held by representatives of the Hebrew Bakers Union and the Hebrew Master Bakers before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration this afternoon. Nothing definite resulted from the meeting held with the State board yesterday.

BRITISH INDIA AND NEIGHBORING STATES

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Correspondent in India.

SALCUTTA, India.—In the course of an interesting and important speech delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council, at Delhi, Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India, dealt in considerable detail with the war in its relation to India.

The great obligations they owed to neighboring states on the west must, he said, never be forgotten. The Persian Government, assured that Great Britain, her best friend in the past, would remain her best friend in the future, had maintained a benevolent neutrality, and had welcomed and furthered cooperation in the slow, laborious process of building up an effective force under British officers to cope with the chronic disorder in the southern provinces. On the east his Majesty, the King of Siam, true to his obligations as the ruler of a neutral state, had resolutely crushed the endeavors of their opponents to turn his country into a focus of intrigue against India. On the north, that wise and far-seeing statesman, the Amir of Afghanistan had steadfastly upheld the neutrality of Afghanistan in the face of many difficulties. In the days to come his people would realize how much they owed him for his refusal to listen to wild, hot-headed councils, thereby saving his country from the miseries of a profitless and disastrous war.

On the northwest frontier, his Excellency continued, where the Amir's calm and sagacious policy has exercised a steady influence, the only discordant elements are the Marauders, whose intolerable lawlessness dates back long before the war, and the Mohmands. The measures taken to keep the former in check are slowly growing more effective. Their full need of punishment must, however, wait until we are at leisure to deal conclusively with them. The latter are already paying for their misdeeds by a close blockade, which will not be lifted until they have been brought finally to their knees and we have full guarantees for their future good behavior. As things stand at present, concluded his Excellency, we have every reason to be satisfied with the political outlook.

ARGENTINA PLANS RAILWAY EXTENSION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—After several years of inactivity the Argentine Government has now formulated plans to conclude the construction of the Patagonian Railroad from San Antonio to Lake Nahuel Huapi, in the Territory of Rio Negro. The extension still to be built traverses a mountainous and undeveloped territory, making construction work very difficult.

Besides the completion of this work, the Government has in view the construction of additional railroads in Patagonia, in order to open up the three territories of Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz, all of which are exceedingly rich in natural resources, agricultural as well as mineral. The railroads now operating here mostly burn fuel oil in their locomotives, obtained from the Government oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia.

ROXBURGH CLUB MEETING

The Roxburgh Club held its annual meeting and luncheon at Riverbank Court, Cambridge, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Frank P. Proctor, president, presided. Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, told the gathering of the recent meeting of that association in New Orleans. Mrs. Lewis Kennedy Moore discussed "Home Economics," and Miss Miriam Caro sang.

AETNA RECEIVERS ASKED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Appointment of receivers to manage the business of the Aetna Explosives Company, incorporated, an \$18,000,000 corporation, until its properties may be ordered sold by the court, was asked in an equity suit filed in the federal district court here. The court, it was announced, would consider the matter Thursday.

BOSTON COUNCIL CONSIDERS FUNDS FOR PUBLIC SAFETY

Order Providing an Appropriation of \$25,000 Comes Before Meeting Called by Mayor

The Boston City Council meets this afternoon in special session to consider Mayor Curley's order for an appropriation of \$25,000, to be devoted to possible needs of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. The order was introduced in the City Council on Monday, but action was deferred, and the proposed appropriation was laid on the table. The Mayor then called for today's special meeting that no time may be lost in passing the measure.

The committee on appropriations of the City Council, which means all of the members, met yesterday afternoon to resume consideration of the budget, which totals \$25,053,451.

It was decided to consider the pay roll appropriations of the city item by item. Last year the majority of the council refused to segregate the pay rolls. Yesterday Councilmen Hagan and Collins alone opposed the plan of considering the salary question in itemized form. They insisted that they were not qualified to pass upon the qualifications of city employees, and whether they should receive salary and wage increases. Councilmen Attridge, Ballantyne, Wellington and Watson favored scrutiny of the salary problem item by item. Councilman McDonald, who came in after the vote was taken, said that he, too, favored this method.

The councilmen voted unanimously in favor of raising the wages of the city laborers from \$2.50 a day to \$3, as proposed by Mayor Curley. Originally Mayor Curley had favored a wage raise to \$2.75 a day. After Councilman Hagan had urged payment of \$3 a day to the laborers of the city the Mayor agreed and asked the council to vote the necessary money in the budget. This was done yesterday afternoon.

Council appropriation committee adjourned yesterday to meet next Tuesday to resume work upon the budget. The special meeting of the Council this afternoon prevents work on the budget and tomorrow is a holiday, so the councilmen decided to resume the work next week when the scrutiny of the city payrolls will be continued and the salary increases proposed by Mayor Curley in all probability approved.

ROXBURY BOYS CLUB

Conditional pledges amounting to \$18,707.50 were secured during the first day of the 10-days campaign to raise \$75,000 to place the Roxbury Boys' Club on a firm financial basis, according to reports from the team captains at the luncheon in Intercolonial Hall yesterday. Victor A. Heath, president of the club, said that \$15,000 of the total secured had been pledged on condition that two subscriptions of \$5000 each be given.

COL. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt will speak for universal training in Chicago April 28 at the first of a second series of meetings held in the Middle West by the National Security League.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

A bill in the Wisconsin Legislature proposes to provide for the enlistment, under the auspices of the State Council, of every man in the State capable of rendering service in the seeding, cultivation and harvesting of crops, excepting only those who are members of the militia or other defense organizations. Each volunteer will be expected to render at least 10 days' service, the labor to be performed at such time and place as the State Council may designate to best subserve the interests of the State and the Nation. Senator A. H. Wilkinson of Bayfield is quoted as saying that if the farmers can obtain sufficient help, Wisconsin can raise enough potatoes to feed the entire Nation.

Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, urges the use of whole wheat flour exclusively. In the States the wastage in milling wheat into bolted white flour is said to be 28 per cent. England, he says, has cut this loss to 19 per cent. Italy to 15, Switzerland to 20, and France to 23 per cent. By adopting the Italian standard, Mr. Vrooman says, the people of the United States could increase the wheat supply for the production of bread by 60,000,000 bushels annually. Restriction of the loss to 10 per cent would increase the practical value of the wheat harvest by \$7,000,000 bushels.

Most of the big lumber mills of the South are expected to shut down their mills for one or two days each week and turn their entire organizations into the field for the production of food during the war, following the announcement of this intention by a number of big lumbermen in New Orleans. The movement was begun by members of the Southern Pine Association attending the Cut-Over Land Conference of South.

Not all Wisconsin University students who quit school at this time will join the army. Some of them believe there are other ways in which to testify allegiance to their country. One such student, H. E. Pierce of Pierce County, has been granted leave of absence from the College of Agriculture to return home and sow 80 acres to spring wheat. "Providing I can get the right seed and the soil is in shape to work well, there will be at least 80 acres of our home farm sown to hard spring wheat this season," stated Mr. Pierce as he was leaving.

Figures recently compiled emphasize the need of greater agricultural activity in New England, as well as elsewhere in the United States. It is shown, for instance, that New England produces less than 25 per cent of her food supplies, the other 75 per cent coming from without her borders; that New England's farm lands under cultivation have decreased in the last 50 years from 12,215,771 to 7,112,698 acres; that New England's wage earners have increased in the last 50 years from 391,836 to 1,101,290, a gain of 359 per cent; that New England's population in the last 50 years has increased from 3,110,572 to 6,552,681; that New England, according to Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has only 11 days' supply of food on hand in case it should be cut off from the outside world.

FRAMING LAWS TO REGULATE PRICES OF FOOD

Move Follows Offer of Meat Packers to Distribute Products at Minimum Profit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to empower the Council of National Defense to supervise distribution of food and if necessary fix maximum and minimum prices was being framed Tuesday as one of the results of the conference between the Chicago meat packers and Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture.

Headed by J. O'Brien Armour, a delegation of the foremost packers, including Edwin Morris, E. A. Cudahy, Thomas E. Wilson and L. F. Swift, assured Secretary Houston of their utmost cooperation and voluntarily proposed that the Government take steps to fix prices through the Council of National Defense. The licensing of food distributing agencies, so that the Government may trace any movements of middlemen or others to monopolize supply or force raises in prices, is one of the features of the plan the packers proposed.

"As their own bit" in defending the Nation the packers offered a plan to distribute their products at a minimum of profit to themselves, and one of them estimated the saving to the public would approximate at least \$100,000,000 a year.

Secretary Houston favors the plan and will have a part in drafting legislation to put it into effect.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Nominees for the Radcliffe Club election, April 25, are Misses Margaret Carver of Cambridge, Esther Lauman of Cambridge and Sophia Morris of Chicago, Ill., for president; Misses Priscilla Ring of Quincy, Ruth Blackman of Cambridge, Kathleen Sandford of Cambridge, Mary Peabody of Cambridge, Ethel Kidder of Assonet and Martha Taylor of Cambridge for vice-president; Misses Ruth Pennock of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dorothy Marsh of New York City and Rosemary Hogan of Cambridge for secretary, and Misses Eloise Hubbard of Taunton, Lois Hopkins of Wellesley Hills, Dorothea Tobias of Chicago, Ill., and Elizabeth Wheelock of New York City for secretary.

PAGEANT TO TELL HISTORY OF DUNES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Interest in the proposal to save the sand dunes of Indiana by making a national park of them appears to be growing. Several meetings have been held recently in connection with a big pageant which it is planned to give this spring, and another session will be held at the Art Institute, at which the author of the pageant, Thomas Wood Stephens, head of the School of Dramatics of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, at Pittsburgh, will speak. Lorado Taft, the sculptor, and C. H. Wacker, chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission, are also on the program.

The pageant will be held on the dunes May 30 and June 3. It is to be an historical chronicle of the early history of the dune country. The latter half of the pageant will be a masque, given with dancing, music and brilliant coloring. The actors are to be chosen from towns over Indiana and Illinois. About 1900 will be in the cast.

BAY OF LA VEGA CLOSED TO TRAFFIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO DE CHILE.—In order to protect Chilean neutrality, and prevent foreign vessels from clandestine operations, the Government has issued a decree prohibiting the movement of all vessels now in the bay of La Vega, near Caremapu, as well as the entrance of all vessels.

NEW YORK BARS CLOSE AT ONE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By order of Mayor Mitchell, the sale of intoxicating liquors after 1 a. m. will cease May 1 for the duration of the war. The decision effects 65 places and the Mayor has requested private clubs to follow suit. Leading restaurants and hotel men approve the action.

HELP OF BANKERS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo today called upon the big banking interests of the country, including J. P. Morgan & Co., for ideas as to floating the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue.

NEW HAVEN ROAD VALIDATION BILL MOVES FORWARD

Massachusetts Senate Advances to Third Reading the Measure Passed by the House

Without debate, the Massachusetts Senate late yesterday advanced to a third reading the New Haven Railroad Validation Bill in the form in which it recently passed the House. Amendments, which several senators are urging, were held for consideration when the bill comes up for its final reading.

The Senate substituted for an adverse committee report a bill providing for an increase in the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of Boston to \$6500 per year, and the other justices \$6000, by a roll-call vote of 17 to 16.

The bill to increase the salary of Stephen O'Meara, Police Commissioner of Boston, from \$8000 to \$9000 per year, was passed to a third reading by a roll-call vote of 17 to 13.

Without debate the Senate non-concurred with the House in its amendment to the Pure Bread Bill, and under a suspension of the rules the measure was returned to the House. Unless the lower branch asks for a committee on conference to attempt to adjust the difference, the bill will fail to pass.

The bill originally provided that manufacturers of bread containing other than certain specified ingredients must affix a label to the loaves naming the other ingredients. The House amendment stipulated that the bakers could use ingredients not named in the bill without labeling the bread, if it secured the approval of the State Department of Health.

Senator Martin opposed the bill relative to the assessment of the corporate franchise tax. On a rising vote the bill was ordered to its third reading, 15 to 12. On a roll call the bill was ordered to its third reading, 18 to 12.

The Senate passed to be enacted the bill to permit the wearing of a certain recruiting button by persons enrolled in the Federal service.

DISTILLERY SHUTS DOWN

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Duffy Whiskey Company of Rochester has closed its big distillery at Waterloo to save grain for food.

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PRIZE WINNERS CHOSEN AT MUSIC CLUBS' BIENNIAL

National Federation Offers Help
to Young Artists—Reports of
Organization Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Miss Marie Loughney of Lansdowne, Pa., Solon Robinson of Kansas City, Mo., and Graham Harris of Chicago are the winners in the young artists' contest which was Tuesday's feature of the biennial of the National Federation of Musical Clubs being held in Birmingham. Miss Loughney won the prize for the voice contest, Mr. Robinson for the piano and Graham Harris for the violin. These young artists will be booked by John W. Frothingham, Inc., a booking bureau of New York, and all members of the federation were urged at the meeting Tuesday afternoon to do all they could to encourage them by having them appear.

Other features of the meeting were the reports of national officers and the appointment of the resolutions committee. On this committee are Mrs. Jason Walker of Memphis, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Harwell of Meridian, Miss.; Miss Elizabeth Guest of Philadelphia, Mrs. C. S. Seargent of Duluth and Mrs. Alice Bradley of Cleveland, O.

The meeting Tuesday afternoon was presided over by Mrs. Emerson H. Brush of Chicago. Mrs. Louise Yager complimented the work of the young artists and urged that those who are not winners enter the contest at the next biennial.

The convention will meet Wednesday morning to hear the report of the credentials committee, the reports of State presidents and the reports of club presidents.

Wednesday afternoon an illustrated lecture on "American Music" and "Music Clubs" will be given, followed at 3 o'clock by a general club discussion. The Russian Symphony Orchestra will appear at the concert Wednesday evening. Modest Altschuler, conductor, with Mme. Lada, concert dancer; Myra Reed, pianist, and Louis Kreidler, baritone.

Thursday will be publicity day. The publicity luncheon will be attended by several hundred guests.

One of the constructive policies of the National Federation of Musical Clubs was epitomized in the second evening concert of its Biennial Tuesday night at the Jefferson Theater. This policy is the encouraging of American composers by offering prizes for worthy works and giving these compositions a public hearing. Two of the biennial prize works were introduced last night, the string quartet in C minor, op. 22, by Frank E. Ward, and the prize chorus, "In a Carpenter's Shop," by Fay Foster. The decided merit of these two compositions bespeaks success for the Federation's campaign, for they follow the prize organ piece of Harvey B. Gaul, "The Quest of Orpheus," which was revealed as a work effective in conception and feeling when it was played by Mrs. Wilhelm Middehult on Sunday. Mr. Ward's work was played by the Zoellner Quartet.

The audience was given the pleasure of two hearings of Miss Foster's choral work, as it was repeated by request just before the close of the program. Miss Foster's setting of the Sara Teasdale poem of Joseph and Mary at Bethlehem is not only melodious, but is most grateful to the singers. Mr. Lawrence directed the chorus, and the program included also "The Rose of Avon town," by Mrs. H. H. A. Beach. Mrs. Marie Stapleton Murray, who made her homecoming appearance in this concert, sang the incidental solo. The accompaniments played by Beatrice Tate for the Beach and Foster numbers drew a tribute of praise from Conductor Lawrence and from the audience.

The Zoellners offered the "Rain Song," by Sinigaglia, an adagio from the quartet of a Frenchman, Jean Moquet, which they have lately introduced to America, and a war dance of Cheyenne origin by Charles S. Skilton, professor of theory and organ at the University of Kansas. Mrs. Murray's solos comprised the "Ritorno Vincitorio" aria from "Aida"; "The Roses Cup," of Ward Stephens; the "One Fine Day" aria from "Madame Butterfly."

sy," after which she added Thayer's "My Lullaby," and a song group, which included "The Rose and the Lady," written for her by Carl Mineth of Pittsburgh, and the Ward Stephens "Summertime," which she repeated.

An added attraction was the appearance of Dr. Fery Lulek, the baritone of the vocal faculty of the Cincinnati Conservatory, accompanied by Ralph Lyford, whose prize piano concerto is to be played this evening. Dr. Lulek sang with authority and great sonority the "Vision Fugitive" aria from Massenet's "Herodias," the Strauss "Homeward," and "Song That My Heart is Singing," by James Macdowell of Chicago, repeating the latter.

Marie Loughney, in five folk songs and "The Prayer Perfect," was disclosed as a singer of artistic perceptions and personal charm. Thel Burnham, pianist, gave evidence of the crisp clarity of his technique and his individual style in a group of classics and music of the Russians and of Macdowell. Three encores were exacted of him. Mrs. Gertrude B. Bartlett of Chicago was Miss Loughney's accompanist.

CLUB SINGS PROGRAM OF MALE CHORUSES

The Apollo Club, directed by Emil Mollenhauer, gave its last concert of the season in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, presenting selections from its large library of male choruses. The club was assisted by Mrs. Laura Littlefield, soprano, who sang an obbligato in one of the choral pieces and also performed solo numbers from the opera and song repertoires. The accompanists were Frank H. Luker, pianist, and Archibald T. Davison, organist. In a piece calling for an incidental tenor solo, the assisting singer was Ralph Harlow.

The works on the gleemen's program were by Bantock, Bossi, Mail, Crowley, German, Widor, Berlioz-Silver, Kern and Liebe. The soprano's solo numbers included an aria from Puccini's "Tosca" and songs by Alcock, Handel, Delius, Horeman and Fester. At the close of the evening, the large audience joined with the club in singing "America."

MUSIC NOTES

John McCormack, the tenor, at his concert in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon is to present an aria by Beethoven, songs by composers of the United States, songs with English texts from the German Russian repertoires, and Irish folksongs.

ASHLEY PETITION REFERRED

TAUNTON, Mass.—At the April sitting of the Supreme Court yesterday, Judge Henry K. Braley decided to refer to the Full Bench of the Supreme Court the petition of Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford for a prohibition restraining three justices of the Superior Court from proceeding with the petition of former Mayor Hathaway of the same city under Corrupt Practice Act. The petition of former Mayor Hathaway that Mayor Ashley be obliged to file a new report of campaign expenses was referred by Judge Braley to Charles Mitchell of New Bedford as master.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

At a patriotic mass meeting of students of Simmons College on the campus today, a flag was presented to the college by Horatio Lamb of the Simmons College Corporation. A change in the type of party to be given by the sophomores and seniors, owing to the high cost of the present plan, will be decided upon at a meeting at the college this afternoon. Miss Dorothy McKissick of Dorchester has been appointed as chairman of the party committee in place of Miss Dorothea Baker of Jamestown, N. Y.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House — "The Garden of Allah," 8.
Copley — "Pillars of Society," 8:10.
Holla — John Drew in "Major Pendennis," 8:15.
Keith's — Vaudeville, 7:45.
Plymouth — "The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont — "A Tailor-Made Man," 8:15.
Matinee — Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Holla, Tremont, Boston Opera House, Majestic, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10.

INDIA'S VICEROY ON LONDON CONFERENCE

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Speaking in the Imperial Legislature at Delhi, the Viceroy referred to the imperial war conference in London, and to India's representation thereon as follows:

As members are aware, His Majesty's Government have invited the Secretary of State for India to represent India, and the Secretary of State has appointed, in consultation with the Government of India, three gentlemen to assist him at that conference. Criticism has been made of the method of representation and the manner of selection of India's special delegates. I think our critics misapprehended the nature of the conference and of the representation. The conference is of the mother country, the dominions, and India. Each dominion is represented by its Prime Minister and has but one voice in the conference, but the prime ministers are permitted to bring with them such other ministers as they may desire, and may invite those ministers to speak on behalf of the dominions on any particular question. It is obvious that in the case of India, so long as the Secretary of State is directly responsible to Parliament for the policy of the Indian Government, the Secretary of State must be the head of the Indian delegation, and the policy propounded by India must be the policy of the Secretary of State in council. But I have the Secretary of State's assurance that he will be glad to leave his colleagues from India to speak whenever possible on behalf of India.

Lord Chelmsford proceeded: I am sorry to think that the enormous importance of the decision taken by His Majesty's Government stands in danger of being minimized and discounted by hasty and not very well-informed criticism. As the French proverb has it, "It is the first step which counts," and India has been admitted today for the first time to a place of honor at the council table of the Empire. It marks a point in the history of India, which, though it may not be seen in its true perspective today, will, I have no hesitation in saying, be the beginning of a new chapter in India's history under the imperial flag.

BABYLONIAN POEM IS DISCOVERED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the University of Pennsylvania Museum Journal is the translation of a Babylonian tablet which contains one of the missing books of the "Epic of Gilgamesh," regarded as one of the oldest and noblest poems in the world. The epic was composed about the time of Abraham, but all known tablets and fragments of tablets containing it date from a much later period.

George Smith made the first discoveries more than 40 years ago. The one in the university museum was probably written between 600 and 300 B. C., he says. It was translated by Dr. Stephen Langdon, curator of the Babylonian section of the university museum, and according to that scholar contains important new material bearing on the whole epic, and also supplies missing data and sheds light on hitherto unrecorded nations. It tells the story of how barbarous man, in the person of Enkidu, is redeemed by the love and devotion of a woman.

Gilgamesh, a half mythical king, by many identified with Nimrod, ruled so cruelly that the people asked the gods for relief. The mother-goddess made from clay a wild satyr, covered with hair, but strong enough to oppose Gilgamesh, who was two-thirds a god. Eventually Enkidu is changed by love of a woman to a civilized being, loses his hair and becomes a rival of Gilgamesh, with whom he has a terrific combat. Finally the men become friends, Gilgamesh forsakes his evil ways and the two heroes start on adventures which are told in the other tablets, already well known.

REAL ESTATE

Improved property at 11 Rutland Square, South End, has been sold by the Emilie R. Marshall estate to Daisy B. Walker et al. It consists of a four-story octagon front brick dwelling and lot of land containing 1662 square feet, carrying a total assessment of \$7700.

William Hoag has bought from Emma A. Gillette the three-story and basement brick house at 116 Appleton Street on 1850-square feet of land. The parcel is taxed for \$6500, including \$3400 on the land.

Papers have gone to record today from Jennie Stillman et al., owners of a four-story and basement brick house and 888 square feet of land, situated at 26 Rose Street, near Harrison Avenue. The buyer is Lena Portnoy.

Morris Lazar has taken title to the four-story and basement brick house and lot of land at 27 Compton Street. There is a land area of 1023 square feet, valued at \$2300, which is made part of the \$9700 assessment. Bessie Kofman was the grantor.

SALE IN DOWN TOWN DISTRICT

Howard Stockton, Alfred Bowditch and Ingersoll Bowditch, trustees of the Real Estate Associates, have bought from H. F. Winslow the property located at 62-63 Chatham Street. It consists of 1286 square feet of land assessed for \$29,700, and buildings assessed at \$7300. The property is leased to one tenant for a term of years. The purchasers buy for investment through the office of Poole & Bigelow, 70 Kilby Street.

CHESTNUT HILL ESTATE

Edith C. Bennett has sold the property at 3 Spooner Road, Brookline, consisting of a corner lot containing 13,055 square feet, a 12-room house and garage. The purchaser, H. Stanley Hyde, will occupy the premises after making some improvements. Sale was negotiated through the office of Coffin & Taber, 24 Milk Street.

ROXBURY PROPERTY SOLD

Emil G. Schindler has sold to Albert H. Curtis a 2½-story frame dwelling house and 3190 square feet of land at 18-20 Wakullah Street, Roxbury. The property is valued by the assessors at \$3500.

Norman N. Rayner and wife have bought the 2½-story brick dwelling house at 12 Moreland Street, together with 2228 square feet of land, all assessed for \$5000. Anna D. Cohen conveyed title.

DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS

Property at 19 Pleasant Street, Dorchester, has been conveyed by Addie M. Whitley to James F. Terney. It consists of a frame house and 3860 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$8100.

The Melbourne H. Hardwick estate has sold to Frederick W. Gifford a frame house and lot of land situated at 85 Brook Avenue. The property is assessed for \$5700.

Edith B. Lane has bought of Edward A. Hanley the frame dwelling house and 5348 square feet of land at 33 Moultrie Street. This estate is taxed on \$5100.

Stanley W. Richardson has sold to George N. Douce, for improvement, about 12,800 square feet of land fronting on Sudan Street, Dorchester. The land is assessed for a total of \$3200.

SOCIETY OF PRINTERS

"How to Read a Newspaper" was explained to the Society of Printers in the Boston City Club at their April meeting last night by Edward McKernon, an editor. "Think for yourself and do not let the newspapers do all your thinking," was one of the points brought out by Mr. McKernon. He said care should be used in selecting the newspaper to take to the home. As there are clean, reliable papers, he continued, there is no necessity for others finding their way into the family circle.

PATRIOTS DAY CELEBRATION TO BEGIN TONIGHT

Following an Old Custom
Lanterns Will Be Hung in Tower
of the Old North Church

Celebration of Patriots Day will begin at midnight tonight, when lanterns will be hung in the tower of the Old North Church, North End, Boston. The celebration tomorrow will begin at 9 a. m., with the dedication and raising of the new city flag at City Hall. The United States and Boston municipal flags will be raised by Mayor Curley at Copp's Hill at 9:30 and at 10:15 graduating classes of the Eliot and Hancock schools go to Lexington in special cars.

Prof. William H. Taft of Yale College will participate in Boston's celebration of Patriots Day. Along with Mayor Curley and Mayor Hall of Revere, he will ride to Winter Hill, Somerville, to receive James H. Phelan of Boston, who, dressed in Continental costume, will reproduce Paul Revere's ride to Lexington, starting at 1:30 from North Square. A squad of cavalry will escort the party to City Square, Charlestown. Mayor Haines of Medford and Mayor Cliff of Somerville will meet Professor Taft and Mayor Curley at Winter Hill. They will return to the Boston City Club for luncheon.

Band concerts in the afternoon and a great patriotic rally in the Boston Arena at night are on the program for the end of the day.

Roxbury High Fort is to be dedicated tomorrow afternoon at 1:30. There will be a parade at 2 o'clock following the dedicatory ceremony and at the First Church, the Roxbury Historic Society will hold a meeting. At night a patriotic rally will be held in John Elliott Square, Roxbury.

The parade will form at Tremont Street and Huntington Avenue and will go through Tremont Street, Roxbury Street, Center Street, Fort Avenue, Beech Glen Street, Elliot Square, Roxbury Street, Shawmut Avenue, Ruggles Street, Washington Street, Warren Street, Dudley Street, Blue Hill Avenue, Waverly Street, Warren Street to Joseph Warren Square, where it will be dismissed.

Mayor Curley will review the parade at the Roxbury high school and at Lealand Square, where the chief marshal, Frederick E. Bolton, will review it.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Falcon St., 175, Ward 12—Michael Lake, F. N. Rock Co.; brick garage.
North St., 268-272, Lewis St., 30-32, Ward 5; A. Maretti, M. J. Marstrangelo; brick stores and tenements.
Brook St., 16, Ward 23; A. Oberacker, E. C. Young Co.; frame garage.
Montebello Rd., 75, Ward 22; Chris Wolfson, S. J. Rantini; frame dwelling.
South St., 103-105, Ward 5; F. Blumen-thal Co.; alter warehouse.
Albany St., 549-559, East Dedham St., 128-132, Ward 6; Boston Veterinary Hospital; alter storage.
Main St., 310, Ward 3; Samuel A. Porter; alter stores and dwelling.
Summer St., 169-171, 199, Ward 2; Natl. Dock & Storage Warehouse Co.; alter store and tenements and mfg.
Dorchester Ave., 947-49, Ward 11; Antonio Marchetti; alter store and dwelling.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two Polish fishermen have purchased the yawl Sparrowhawk, recently intercepted by the harbor patrol and brought back for inspection, and are planning to use it in the fishing industry. It is reported.

A. A. Canton of New York, an electrical engineer and inventor, returned to Boston today on a vessel that arrived from Barcelona, Spain.

Capt. Carl Peterson of the fishing schooner Ethel B. Penny, arriving at the fish pier today, reports that his vessel struck the steel submarine net placed across Broad Sound Channel, at 2 a. m. today, while the Penny was inbound. Captain Peterson said he was not notified of the net by any patrol boat.

Tilfish featured the receipts landed at South Boston today, the schooner Ethel B. Penny landing 35,000 pounds of that fish, 1000 hake and 1300 eels. The Anna landed 22,000 pounders. Other arrivals: Steamer White Cap 219,500 pounds, schooners Flora L. Oliver 129,000, H. L. Marshall 18,000, Geraldine 4600, Frances S. Grueby 115,300, Annie Perry 21,500, and A. C. Nunan 26,500. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5@6, steak cod \$6.75@9.50, market cod \$4.50@5, pollock \$5@6, large hake \$10, small hake \$7.50 and cusk \$5@7.25. Tilfish sold at 7½ cents per pound.

Gill netters, particularly the steamers, have been given permission to resume fishing operations out of Gloucester, provided the crew give up 10 per cent of their earnings for support of the union, it was reported today. There were no arrivals at that port today.

GENERAL EDWARDS HONORED AT ISTHMUS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—The departure of Gen. Clarence R. Edwards from the Isthmus for his new command at Boston was made the occasion of a number of functions and demonstrations in his honor. General Edwards' chief contribution to Isthmian history has been his efforts to modify the "jungle theory" of canal defense, and to get the idea of defense by good roads and field artillery into the minds of Congress and the public. Before the European war had shown the rapidity and ease with which heavy artillery could be moved over the rough country, the notion that the thick jungle and rough topography of the country on each side of the canal would afford considerable protection to the waterway was entertained in some circles. It has begun to be abandoned now. The roads are not yet built, but trails preparatory to them are on all sides, while the jungle is being rapidly cleared off.

General Edwards' experience in the Philippines fitted him to cope with Isthmian conditions to a notable extent, and his promotion comes now at a time when he has done a great deal to help to prepare the country for any emergency. His friends believe that he will be able in his new post to do good work in affording first-hand information to those in power in the states, where Isthmian conditions are still comparatively little understood.

SUGAR AND FLOUR ADVANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Refined sugar reached \$9.25 a hundred pounds wholesale here Tuesday. Flour advanced 40 cents a barrel, bringing the price up to \$10.60 and \$11 a barrel.

The
**Coward
Shoe**
MADE IN U.S.A.

With Extension Heel

The Coward Extension Heel shoe for Men, Women and Children is a desirable helpful shoe for persons who walk a great deal.

This extension heel is a particularly good feature in children's shoes as an aid in correct walking and standing.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

JAMES S. COWARD

262-274 Greenwich Street, New York
(Near Warren Street)
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Thursday, April 19th,
we begin our Annual

Profit Sharing Sale

WHEREIN we shall distribute upwards of a quarter of a million dollars worth of new merchandise at prices that mean great profit to you.

¶ We launch this Profit Sharing Sale yearly, to hold old friends and to make new customers.

¶ This year each of our eighty departments has lavishly planned to make the sale a nine days wonder.

¶ But though the prices stand out amazingly low for NEW goods this early in the season, QUALITIES, in every instance are up to our usual high standard.

¶ Buy freely with the same confidence and under the same conditions as if you were paying full prices.

¶ The sale begins THURSDAY, APRIL 19th continuing for NINE DAYS, ending SATURDAY, APRIL 28th.

¶ Plan to shop early in the sale as some lots will be exhausted in the first few days. Then come again and again, as other new lots will be added each day during the progress of the sale.

LET OUR SURETY COUPONS ADD STILL MORE TO YOUR SAVINGS

HAHNE & Co.

Distributors of Dependable, Durable, Fairly Priced Merchandise for Every Member of the Family and for the Home.
Broad, New and Halsey Streets, NEWARK, N. J.

Newark **L.S. Plaut & Co.** New Jersey

Women's Tailored Suits at \$35.00



Women who are accustomed to wearing smartly tailored suits will decide when they see these that it is not worth while to order their Spring suits especially made.

Featuring Two
Splendid Models

ONE tailored model is a pin striped serge bound with military braid. White pique faces the cuffs and forms a vestee inside the coat. The coat is cut on mannish lines, with a row of bone buttons extending from the waistline in the back to the hem.

ANOTHER suit of serge has a satin girdle to match the over-collar—a new style feature that will appeal to many women who like a tailored suit, yet not a mannish effect.

Many Other Smart Models at \$35.00

The very
highest
point in
a wheat food
has been
reached in
Krumbles,
made only of the
whole of the
Durum wheat,
plus a new and
delicious flavor
10¢ Look
for
this signature

K.K. Kellogg

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BRITISH LABOR LEADERS FAVOR VOTE TO WOMEN

Welcome Efforts of Speaker's Conference for Extension of the Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A national labor conference was held recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss electoral reform. It was attended by 426 delegates, representing the Trades Union Congress, the National Labor Party, the Parliamentary Labor Party and women's industrial organizations. Mr. J. Hill, chairman of the Trades Union Congress, who presided, said that after the decision of the Duma to grant universal suffrage the decision of the speaker's conference would appear weak and halting. But their present Parliament would come to an end in April, and they wanted machinery for electing a new one. Otherwise, in the present state of the register, they would have a more reactionary Government than they had had for the last 50 years.

Mr. Will Thorne, M. P., moved a resolution congratulating the Russian people on the overthrow of those elements which were impeding their advance to victory.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, M. P., said that the chief proposals in the report, with regard to the method and the cost of elections, were very drastic and represented what had been for long a universal demand on the part of the advanced movement of the country. While it was true that the returning officer's charges were to be paid by the State, the proposal that each candidate should put down £150 on nomination was to meet objections to a multiplicity of candidates and freak candidatures. The question of woman suffrage cut across parties in the House of Commons, and the securing of a vote for women and the breaking down of the sex barrier by a vote of that conference was an immense stride forward.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., whilst recognizing that there was not a single point in the report with which any Labor member was in full agreement, emphasized the need for them to welcome the progressive tendencies that existed today. Under the proposals millions of women would be enfranchised and the sex barrier removed.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., said that the history of franchise reform was one of slow progress and development. He disliked the difference made between the bases of qualification for women and men. Women had proved their right to the vote by their national service during the war, and when women's vote was won they would be able to claim that it was won by deeds higher and greater than ever were rendered to the country by men in obtaining the franchise in days gone by. Honest conversion had taken place in the case of a number of stubborn and stalwart opponents of women's enfranchisement. He moved a resolution welcoming the efforts of the speaker's conference, expressing the opinion that the Parliamentary Labor Party should support as a minimum the resolutions of the conference, provided that the enfranchisement of women, including women wage earners and widows, was agreed to, and calling for immediate legislation on the lines of the report. This was seconded by Mr. Harry Gosling.

Miss Macarthur asked that their young women might be given the chance of realizing their ideas and aspirations. Women want the vote, she said, because they desire to render more service and play their part in the reconstruction of society which is to follow the war.

An amendment in favor of complete adult suffrage moved by Mr. Martin from Cardiff and seconded by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was defeated.

An amendment for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men was then moved by Mr. Smillie on behalf of the miners. Mr. Clynes, M. P., opposing the amendment, said that it would give some members of the Government just the excuse they wanted for doing nothing. The amendment was lost and the original resolution was then carried.

The meeting then decided, after a somewhat hot debate, that the question of industrial conscription should be discussed.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., moved a resolution that, having considered the question of National Service, the conference was satisfied that any attempt to impose industrial conscription would be disastrous to the successful prosecution of the war, and would be strenuously resisted by organized labor; that the orders now in force imperiled the freedom of the workers; and that the conference called for their revision with respect to restriction of employment. Mr. Thomas said that he did not believe that Mr. Chamberlain wanted conscription, but organized labor ought to say that any form of industrial conscription would

not only not be tolerated, but would be disastrous to the successful prosecution of the war. The resolution was carried, and it was agreed that if legislation for industrial conscription were introduced, another conference should be called.

Mr. Smillie alluded to the promised release of Russian political offenders, and proposed that they should follow the example. While they were rejoicing their own political reformers, such as the Irish offenders and those from trade union and Socialist movements, who were in jail. The resolution was carried.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION AS M. HERVE SEES IT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—Gustave Hervé has an enthusiastic article on the Russian Revolution in his *La Victoire*. He says: "The Russian Nation has had its '89. Like the French guards, the Russian Army has sided with the Nation, and it has taken its Bastille. The powerful breath of the French Revolution, after having during the last century shaken every throne from Lisbon to Peking, has thrown the Russian autocracy to the ground while waiting for the time to come when it shall do the same to the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg crowns. When we bowed low to the heroes of the Russian Revolution, who for 40 years have endured the tortures of the Russian prisons and of Siberian exile, and who have faced execution to deliver their people, we knew well that the blood of the martyrs was not spilled in vain and that one day the harvest would come. Ended is the régime of the knout, ended the régime of the gag for the Russian giant, the mildest and the most idealist of the peoples of Europe; ended the slavery of the great intellectual Russian middle class. . . . Ended is your servitude, Finns and Poles, ended your sufferings, closed is the era of pogrom on Russian Jews, penned like cattle in your ghettos. . . .

"To a police régime such as that which obtained in the Russia of yesterday, the civilized world felt reluctant to abandon Constantinople at the close of the war; but to a free Russia raising aloft in an Orient, sleeping the sleep of Islam, the great light of the rights of man, who could henceforth hesitate to entrust the great gateway of the eastern Mediterranean? What a slap in the face for those bleating pacifists who enjoined on us the duty of concluding a lame peace, blind people who have gone on for 30 months not comprehending that this war is a revolution, that it inevitably would bring freedom to the Russian Nation, as our victory must inevitably bring deliverance to the German Nation, blind are they who have not yet understood that we are witnessing the birth throes of the United States of Europe! . . .

What consolation for us to know that all those who have sacrificed their lives in this cataclysm have by so doing helped to break the chains which manacled a great people. What an inspiration for those now at the front to feel that the war which they are waging is one of deliverance, that they are fighting as their ancestors fought at Valmy, for the freedom of peoples! What an encouragement for the Republicans and the Democrats of the United States to throw themselves into the great war for right; they would long ago have joined our ranks but for their aversion for the Russian Tsarism! What an encouragement for the Russian armies . . . and finally what a blow for the Kaiser and his Prussian junkers! and what an example for the German people! What is Verdun, what is the Yser, what is the Marne itself, that immortal victory, by the side of this immeasurable moral triumph which the Allied cause has won in Petrograd, the greatest event in the history of the world since the French Revolution!"

FLOUR DISTRIBUTION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—At a recent meeting in London of the National Association of British and Irish Millers, a scheme, drawn up by the association at the request of the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies, was considered. The object of the scheme is to obtain the better distribution of flour, to reduce to a minimum overlapping by millers in delivery, to get flour consumed nearer the mill where it is manufactured, and to release a large number of trucks by diminishing flour transport by rail. The scheme requires that all manufacturers of flour shall make a return each week to the Ministry of Food, stating his price for each brand of flour which he is offering. The scheme has been approved by the Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies and the Ministry of Food.

BORING FOR OIL IN QUEENSLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Boring for oil in the Roma district in Queensland is being carried on by J. H. Whaley, an American expert engaged by the Queensland Government. The bore has gone down 1750 feet and it is hoped that oil will be struck in another 2500 feet.

SOME EDINBURGH VIEWS REGARDING THE NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Twelve months ago several members of the Russian Duma and other Russian delegates, including M. Shingarev, one of the 12 members of the new Provisional Government, were visiting the city of Edinburgh. At that time the question of an impending revolution was discussed, and it was stated that Russia would work out her own salvation, but they deprecated the conspiracy of silence and misstatements which kept the people of Britain ignorant of the real situation in that country. Since the recent events in Russia, this can be said no longer. In 24 hours the most ancient and venerable despotism has collapsed, writes Dr. Charles Sorela, of Edinburgh University, who has had personal experience in Russia of the revolutionary crisis after the Russo-Japanese War. Since those days, he says, the leaders of Russia have learned their lesson. For 10 years they have prepared themselves for their difficult part in the coming drama. They have been tested in the fire of continuous opposition and persecution. They have shed their illusions. That is why they have amazed the world so far by their wisdom, their self-restraint, their strategy, their sense of political realities. They have held back the revolutionary forces. They have calculated to a nicety the right time to strike. Dr. Sorela goes on to say, that what was so unexpected was not the revolution itself, which was inevitable, but the suddenness of the triumph. But whatever tomorrow may bring, the first act of the revolution is already in itself a magnificent moral and political victory. The danger of Russian "reaction" was the one argument which he had met when addressing public meetings in America, and the question constantly arose as to how Great Britain could possibly say, in the presence of Russian "reaction," that this war was a war of democracy. This argument now ceased to exist, it was now impossible for any Russian Government to keep their people under the yoke. Never, he felt, had more momentous results been achieved at a smaller cost. The self-restraint was greatly due to the effect of prohibition, the work of the leaders being largely helped by the temperance of the people.

Prof. J. Y. Simpson of the New College, Edinburgh, is a well-known authority on Russian affairs, having traveled much in European and Asiatic Russia, and therefore his views are of exceptional value. He feels that the movement in favor of constitutional government will succeed, because behind it is the sympathy and support of the army and the people. The reactionary elements regard the Kaiser as the pillar of absolutism in Europe, and with this reactionary party were the Court circles. English influences were in the direction of Liberalism, which it was in the interests of the reactionaries to check in Russia, and currency was given to the false impression that the people, in accepting British capital, would be exchanging one yoke for another, the German for the British. The progressives postponed action, feeling it would be to the interests of the country if war were first brought to a successful issue. The reactionary party, however, used means to bring about disorganization and chaos, particularly in the case of the food supply, the removal of food from one Province to another being prohibited. The Progressives therefore had to view their former decision and take immediate action.

The army and the two great unions of the towns and county councils had been solidly for the war, but these unions, to whom were delegated the

care of the refugees, supplying food and clothing for the army, and lately the organization of factories for munitions, had come in sharp contact with the Government, and M. Prottopoff, the former Minister of the Interior, had been the cause of much obstruction. The revolution meant a vigorous prosecution of the war. In Prince Lvoff, president of the Union of Zemstvos and Towns, the Russians had a leader of great energy and a splendid organizer. M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, was a parliamentary leader worthy to take his place alongside with the best of those of Russia's allies.

CLYDE WORKERS AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—A plebiscite of the men employed in the shipyards and other works in the Govan district, has recently been taken on the question of formulating a protest against the allegations which have been made that they are prepared to strike if further restrictions should be put on the sale of intoxicating liquors. The men were asked to vote for or against a resolution protesting against unjust and inaccurate statements reflecting on their sobriety and on their industry in the furnishing of munitions of war and ships, denying the truth of the accusation that they would resist further restriction on the sale of liquor by a policy of "down tools" or otherwise, and welcoming the introduction of prohibition if the Government should be of the opinion that it would shorten the war, and if it were made equally applicable to all classes. Cards were given out to 10,649 men in 11 yards and works, and voting showed the following results: For, 3607; against, 2398; majority on the votes returned 1209. Men to the number of 4644 did not vote at all, but as it had been announced that cards not returned would be counted as favorable to the resolution, those organizing the plebiscite claimed that there were 8251 "not against the resolution," which gives a majority of 5553. Mr. Thomas Cunningham presided over a meeting of working men in Govan Town Hall, when the resolution, which was proposed by former Bailie William Munro and seconded by Mr. Walter Smith, was adopted without dissent. Mr. Cunningham said that the meeting was not arranged by the temperance party, the trade union movement, or any political party and the employers had had no hand in it. It was a meeting of working men which had been got together in order to repudiate the many slanderous statements which had been made in connection with working men on the Clyde who denied the accusations which had been made regarding them, and particularly the allegation that they would "down tools" if prohibition should come into force.

The chairman stated that no body of men in the British Empire had sacrificed more or had been more loyal and patriotic than the Clyde working men.

POTATO SHORTAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Lord Devonport has issued an appeal in which he asks that all people who can afford to buy substitutes should, for the present, abstain from the use of potatoes and so leave such stocks as still remain in the country for the use of the poorer classes, for whom they form a most important article of diet. Many patriotic and considerate people have already given up the use of potatoes, and the Food Controller asks that all who are able to do so should follow their example. The stock of potatoes in the country is unusually low and further supplies will be unobtainable for the next three months.

VALUE OF WILSON MESSAGE TO NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—L'Humanité continues its series of articles on the trend of the notes and messages which President Wilson addressed recently to belligerent and neutral powers and to his own countrymen. Through the trials and sacrifices which increase as time goes on, says L'Humanité, it is only the conviction that their sufferings are not in vain which inspires with fresh courage the nations of the Entente. It is evident that for France a German peace would mean, if not dismemberment, at least vassalage, and this is sufficient reason to induce her to persevere in resisting the enemy. But what would even a fully victorious peace be worth to France if it perpetuated and exasperated the rivalry and enmity which terminated in the present catastrophe? What would an insecure peace, involving the permanent mobilization of all the resources of the country, be worth to her? It is certainly not for such a peace as this that the men in the trenches are looking, nor the women at home. It is not for such a place as this that all those are looking who, at the front and in the country generally, have preserved a sane outlook in the great cataclysm. They all demand that this war shall be the last. They ask that such precautions, such measures shall be taken as will make the outbreak of war as improbable and as difficult as possible. As for the means, it is said by some that violence on the part of the Allies, pitiless violence, will bring about such a result. They consider that the security of the world is dependent on the total ruin of the adversary. But if this is so, it will be necessary not merely to conquer Germany, but to annihilate and suppress her. Who is there who will say that such a thing should be attempted? Not from the legitimate point of view, but merely from that of success, who would affirm after the living examples of Poland, of Bohemia and of Alsace Lorraine that 70,000,000 people can be destroyed or imprisoned for centuries? No one, it is to be presumed. Therefore, if Germany cannot be blotted out of the book of the nations, it

means that in the Europe of the future we shall have to live side by side with her. The sole aim which we should and therefore can legitimately pursue is to deprive her of the power to harm and so to act that from an element of discord and of war she shall become, whether she desires it or not, a factor of peace and concord. This future equilibrium, without which there can be nothing but chaos for the world, President Wilson has sketched with master strokes in the appeals which he has recently made to the belligerent and neutral nations and to his own countrymen. For the first time the head of a State has pronounced words which are capable of bringing humanizing and civilizing conclusions out of the atrocious conflict, by submitting nations united by a common bond, to a law which enforces mutual respect for their independence and their development. These words cannot be effaced. Whether the United States takes part in the war or whether it remains apart, they will remain instinct with power, for they agree with the aspirations and the conscience of all democracies and more particularly with that of France. They give to the struggle, which was forced upon us, its deep meaning. They show why the war, in spite of the ruin and loss which it entails, must be carried on up to the point where Germany recognizes that her dream was a vain one and that beyond and above her stands humanity as a whole.

GOVERNOR OF BRITISH GUIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Sir Wilfred Collet, K. C. M. G., Governor of British Guiana, has been appointed Governor of British Guiana in succession to Sir Walter Egerton, K. C. M. G., who is retiring for private reasons. Sir Wilfred Collet entered the Fiji Civil Service in 1881, and a few years later became High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. From 1897 to 1905 he was in Cyprus as British delegate of Evcar, and Commissioner of the Nicosia district. Afterward he acted as Receiver-General of the island. Upon leaving Cyprus he served from 1905-13 in British Honduras as Colonial Secretary and then as Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The K. C. M. G. was bestowed upon him for his services to the Western Pacific High Commission.

WAR REGULATIONS ADOPTED IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—For greater economy of sugar and flour the production of sweets and confectionery is forbidden in Italy, certain exceptions being made in the case of chocolate, biscuits, preserves and ices. A larger form of loaf has also been adopted, as experiments have proved it possible to produce more bread in this way with the same amount of flour than when small loaves are baked. For the purpose of the Food Control Commission, the 49 provinces of Italy have been divided into 10 districts, within each of which grain may circulate freely, notice being given to the Prefect when any grain is to leave the province. For the sale of grain from one district to another a permit must be obtained from the Prefect of the province from which the grain is to be exported. The military demands upon the railway being very heavy, such restrictions have become necessary to lessen transport as much as possible. To overcome the difficulties arising from the lack of sufficient railway trucks for service from the port of Genoa, use has been made by night of the electric trams for the transportation of grain to flour mills in the neighborhood of the town. Advantage has also been taken of the fact that 62 motor cars are sent out daily on a trial trip from the Fiat works to dispatch 186 quintals of grain each day to Turin. Water communications are also being used as much as possible, Rome, for instance, being supplied as far as practicable, by means of the Tiber, and boats up the Arno bringing grain to Pisa.

HONOR SYSTEM IN VICTORIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Vic.—Twenty prisoners are being employed under a good behavior pledge, planting pine trees on French Island, and the experiment has proved itself, to such an extent that the number of men will probably be raised to 50 in the near future. Only one prisoner has failed to appreciate the system.

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A Sunshiny Cheerful RUG for YOUR Home

We Have 985 Different Patterns in Domestic Rugs Alone to Choose From



They do say Wanamaker's has the largest collection of rugs "in town," and that sounds like a terribly exaggerated statement—at first—but after an hour spent roving around the rugs one is almost inclined to say "ARE there any more rugs in the world? Such an array!" There are silky, velvety Royal Wiltons, with their lustrous nap and marvelous designs, mostly copied from Oriental rugs, Persian, Chinese, Egyptian, Indian; really the designs and colors are beautiful, and the variety is interesting.

985 Different Patterns Royal Wilton

Not exorbitantly expensive are these ideal rugs for libraries, dignified rooms, sunny living rooms, spacious halls. Small 22½x36 inches, \$3.50, ranging in size and price to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. at \$141.

Body Brussels Rugs

Hundreds to select from, particularly ideal for bedrooms because their hard firm finish makes them sort of shed the dirt, at least they do not pick up the dirty dirt as easily as the softer rugs. The colors are good and clear, small, 27 x 54 in., \$3.50, on up to 11 ft. 3 in. x 15 ft. at \$70.

Axminster Rugs

rather resemble Royal Wiltons, only of course not so fine as they cost much less; decidedly good and very appealing, especially these war time days if the living room simply "must have a new rug" and yet one must be a little economical. Axminsters are so soft that one has that thrilling "sinking" feeling when "lightly tripping across" them. 22½ x 36 in., at \$2.15 and up to 9 x 12 ft., at \$39.50.

Some Smyrna Rugs

are fascinatingly reversible (if one places them upside down it matters not); Smyrna rugs are plain and figured. 18 x 36 in., \$1.95, on up to 12 x 15 ft., at \$33.50. One at \$33.50 two-toned gray rug would make a stunning foundation for a most artistic room.

Rag Rugs

Resembling the old hand-made rugs of our grandmothers' days, only, of course, more closely woven (consequently more comfortable to walk over). Quaint old-fashioned lovable floor coverings, in the dearest colors, lavender, pink, green, blue, combined, all lady and clean; some slightly modernized—for instance, one rug all blue has a tan border, the old-fashioned weave and the modern design.

Real Hand-Crocheted Rugs From New England

Made by the dearest, sweetest grandmothers—they must be dear and sweet or they could not put such pretty harmonizing sweetness into their

rugs. Of course the rugs are made of linen and cotton rag. One of black, lavender and a tiny touch of subdued rose gives one vision of old-fashioned rose gardens, and all that is sweet, clean and homey, \$10.45.

The weaver of a tawny brown rug must have been a very happy sort of a person, for every now and then she crochets in a row of the giddiest color, real pink, vivid blue, green, subdued cherry, green and a little dash of plum; this unique old-fashioned rug sells for only \$3.50.

Of course they are all oval and no two are exactly the same size. Pretty enough to be bed quilts (very handy on a winter night).

Hand Braided Rugs

Artful, artistic, antiquated, curious oval rug, made of cretonnes, felts and woolen material, hand woven.

One of odd green, soft yellow, tan, a bit of blue and orange, \$16.85.

Another perfectly precious one is the bluest clear, clean blue, \$14.75. One black rug, enlivened with a little dash of carmine, has tiny checked gingham patches of blue and pink—very effective, waiting to be placed at the side of a stunning old four-poster bed, or before a huge massive old dresser (preferably 100 years old), at \$16.75.

Summer Rugs

For porches, bungalows, Summer homes, country clubs, tea rooms, great variety to select from. Stunning linen rugs, very soft (but not too subdued), good-looking colors, all lady greens, tans, mellow milberrys, washable and practical, different prices, according to size—the 3 x 12 size, \$34.

Algerian porch rugs, which follow the pattern of the Indian rugs, quite interesting, and peculiarly suitable to certain types of homes. Prairie grass rugs, plain effects; others with stenciled borders, very inexpensive, 40c to \$12.50. Many inexpensive rugs to select from; cool and inviting.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DRAKE RELAYS
HAVE BIG ENTRY
LIST THIS YEAR

Expect More Universities, Colleges and High Schools to Compete at Des Moines Saturday Than Ever Before

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—The program is completed for the eighth annual Drake relay carnival, to be held in the Drake Stadium here Saturday. More universities, colleges and high schools have entered teams this year than ever before, and the athletes who will compete in the meet promise to surpass the sprinters and runners, who in the 1916 meet broke four relay meet records and established two new world's records.

In the university half-mile relay, teams from the universities of Iowa, Wisconsin, Chicago, Nebraska, Drake, Notre Dame and Northwestern are expected to compete. Wisconsin, with three men back from her quarter that ran this race last year in 1m. 28.4-5a., will be the favorite. Nebraska, the winner of this race in the Missouri Valley Conference meet last spring, also is strong at this distance.

Iowa State, Wisconsin, Notre Dame, Nebraska, Minnesota, Missouri, Chicago, Northwestern and Illinois will race in the one mile university relay. Northwestern has built her team around Floyd Smart '19, her brilliant quarter-mile, and seems to have the best advance claim for the banner.

The two-mile university relay will bring out as starters Purdue, Nebraska, Chicago, Missouri, Illinois, Notre Dame, Drake, Iowa and Ames. Purdue has won this race for the last two years, and will be the favorite again this year. F. F. Campbell '17, W. B. Van Aken '17 and C. J. Shippe '19 will run.

University of Chicago appears the best in the four-mile relay for universities, but the Maroons will have to defeat Iowa State, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Wisconsin to win. In G. F. Tenney '19, Chicago has a wonderful miler. He will be supported by C. G. Clark '17, A. R. Jones and Don Swett. This team has a chance to lower the meet record of 18m. 3 2-5a., now held by Wisconsin.

In the three races for colleges all of the events are well filled. Wabash, Simpson, South Dakota, Coe, Morning-side, Grinnell, Cornell and Hamilton are the entries in the half-mile event. Monmouth, Wabash, Yankton, Simpson, Coe, Grinnell, Cornell, Penn, Highland Park, and Hamilton will be the starters in the one-mile relay and Yankton, Simpson, Coe, Morning-side, Iowa Wesleyan, Grinnell, Cornell, Hamilton and Highland Park are entered in the two-mile race.

Nine high schools are entered in the shuttle race; 21 in the half-mile relay; 14 in the one-mile; 6 in the two-mile; and 16 in the medley. In this last-named event the first boy on each team runs 22 yards; the second, 440 yards; the third, a half mile; and the fourth, three-quarters of a mile.

The special event at the relay meet this year will be the 120-yard high hurdle race. The entries so far are R. I. Simpson '17 and Earl Rennie '18, of Missouri; E. R. Packer '17 of Ames, Meade Burke '17 of Wisconsin; and W. B. Ames '17 of Illinois. Each of these men is a star, but Simpson is the most wonderful hurdler ever developed in the history of track athletics. He, of course, will be the favorite.

BEAR HILL CLUB
OPENS TOMORROW

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The Bear Hill Golf Club of Wakefield will open the season tomorrow with a best nine in 27 holes match, in the morning. The schedule follows:

April 19—Best nine in 27; 21—18-hole handicap; 28—handicap vs. bogey.
May 5—Best nine in 18; 12—team match; 18—Bear Hill vs. Meadowbrook at Wakefield; 26—qualifying rounds for championship and consolation cups; 30—flag tournament and first round for championship and consolation cups.
June 2—18-hole handicap and second round for spring cups; 9—best nine in 18 and semifinals for spring cups; 16—handicap vs. bogey; 18—best ball four-ball foursome and finals for spring cups; 23—18-hole handicap.

ILLINOIS SPORTS
WILL BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Illinois' position on athletics was thus stated at a recent meeting of the senate committee on athletics, the athletic board of control and others:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the efforts now being made by the Federal and state governments to bring about adequate military preparedness, and that we desire to cooperate with authorities to this end; and be it further

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is inadvisable to determine the matter of the suspension of intercollegiate athletics until the Federal Government announces a definite plan for the mobilization of troops and the university authorities formulate some policy concerning additional military training for its students.

ILLINOIS EJECTS J. M. GRAY
URBANA, Ill.—J. M. Gray of Decatur, has been elected captain of the University of Illinois varsity swimming team for the season of 1917-18.

LEEDS DEFEATS
HUNSLLET CLUB
IN KEEN GAME

Large Crowd Witnesses Contest Between These Two Northern Rugby Union Football Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—The Northern Rugby Union football matches between Leeds and Hunsllet are always full of interest and the game at Hunsllet on March 17 was no exception. The leaders were strengthened by the inclusion of W. Bateson, of Hull, and of three players from the Wakefield Trinity side. A keen game was witnessed by one of the largest crowds seen this season on that ground and there was no great difference in the scores at the conclusion. Leeds won by 13 points to 6. On the Bramley ground not far away another tight match between the home club and Batley ended in a draw of 5 points each. The only other game played in Yorkshire gave Hull an easy victory over Halifax by 36 to 5.

In Lancashire no home club suffered defeat and only one game was drawn. This was at Widnes, where Leigh shared the six points score. Salford were beaten 7 to 2 at Runcorn; Rochdale were beaten at Oldham 9 points to 0; Barrow lost to St. Helens, 6 to 3; and the Recreation team went under by 13 to 2 at Wigan. Two matches were of an intercounty nature and in each of these Lancashire gained the honors. Broughton Rangers beat Huddersfield 16 points to 6 and Swinton overcame a much-altered side from Bradford by 17 points to 2. Record of Northern Rugby Union to March 17:

Team	W	L	D	Pts	Opp
Leeds	24	18	3	29	81.25
Dewsbury	23	18	0	5	38.75
Leigh	22	15	2	5	32.72
Barrow	15	10	0	5	20.66
Batley	23	12	6	5	30.65
Wigan	24	15	0	9	30.65
Hull K. R.	21	11	3	7	25.52
Hull	25	14	1	10	29.50
Oldham	15	8	1	16	56.66
Swinton	24	13	1	12	45.82
Halifax	22	11	2	9	24.54
Widnes	14	7	1	6	15.57
Salford	22	11	0	11	22.00
Warrington	23	10	0	12	47.3
St. Helens' Res.	22	10	1	11	27.72
Bramley	22	8	5	9	21.47
Bradford North	20	9	1	10	19.47
Wakefield T. R.	18	7	3	8	17.22
Hunsllet	24	10	2	12	22.5
Broughton R.	25	10	1	14	21.00
St. Helens	17	6	0	11	12.35
Runcorn	15	4	0	11	8.66
Rochdale	22	5	1	16	25.00
Huddersfield	22	8	4	15	10.22
Brighouse R.	15	1	0	14	2.66
York	15	1	0	14	2.66

KANSAS WILL NOT
DROP SCHEDULES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Athletic schedules of the University of Kansas for this spring will be carried out without interruption. The University Senate in a special meeting here Tuesday afternoon agreed that athletics should not be abolished at this time, but the fate of next year's sports will depend upon another meeting in May.

NORTHWESTERN NOT
TO DROP ATHLETICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University has taken no steps toward the abolishment of athletics for the remainder of the year. The baseball, track and tennis sports will be continued this spring and if any action is taken up, it will not come up until after Conference meeting in June.

LEHIGH NINE WILL
CONTINUE ITS GAMES

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—According to Coach J. T. Keedy of the Lehigh University baseball team, which has played five games, the nine will play out its schedule. Clarence Twombly of Medford, Mass., is captain of the Lehigh nine this spring and is putting up the best game of his career. He has made 13 hits in the first five games.

Team	W	L	P	C
Newark	1	0	1	0.00
Baltimore	1	0	1	0.00
Providence	1	0	1	0.00
Rochester	1	0	1	0.00
Buffalo	0	1	1	0.00
Montreal	0	1	1	0.00
Richmond	0	1	1	0.00
Toronto	0	1	1	0.00

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P	C
Newark	1	0	1	0.00
Baltimore	1	0	1	0.00
Providence	1	0	1	0.00
Rochester	1	0	1	0.00
Buffalo	0	1	1	0.00
Montreal	0	1	1	0.00
Richmond	0	1	1	0.00
Toronto	0	1	1	0.00

GAMES TODAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Buffalo at Newark				
Toronto at Baltimore				
Montreal at Providence				
Rochester at Richmond				

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Innings: 123456789 R H E				
Newark	1	0	0	0.00
Baltimore	1	0	0	0.00
Providence	1	0	0	0.00
Rochester	1	0	0	0.00
Buffalo	0	1	0	0.00
Montreal	0	1	0	0.00
Richmond	0	1	0	0.00
Toronto	0	1	0	0.00

BROWN VOTES FOR SPORTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The faculty of Brown University has authorized the athletic board to carry out the schedules of the university's athletic teams as arranged, with the understanding that it reserved the right to cancel any or all schedules should it deem such action necessary.

CHICAGO KEEPS
ON WINNING IN
THE AMERICAN

Red Sox Also Take Another Victory While New York Wins on Two Hits Off Walter Johnson's Splendid Pitching

Team	W	L	P	C
Chicago	5	1	333	.714
Boston	4	2	300	.667
Cleveland	3	2	300	.600
New York	2	2	500	.500
Washington	2	2	500	.500
St. Louis	2	3	400	.500
Philadelphia	4	4	300	.500
Detroit	1	5	167	.429

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Chicago 4, Detroit 2				
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1				
New York 2, Washington 1				
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 0				

GAMES TODAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Boston at Philadelphia				
Washington at New York				
Chicago at Detroit				
Cleveland at St. Louis				

Chicago keeps right on winning in the American baseball league and is still holding first place honors. The Red Sox also maintain their fast pace and are only half a game behind the leaders.

The two feature games yesterday were undoubtedly those at New York and St. Louis. At the first-mentioned place, Walter Johnson gave a splendid exhibition of pitching by holding New York to two hits, and yet the Washington club was defeated by a score of 2 to 1. At St. Louis, Manager Jones tried out a recruit pitcher named Sotheron, and he did so well that only 29 men faced him and he was found for only one hit.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
DETROIT TEAM, 4-2

DETROIT, Mich.—Chicago made it three straight Tuesday afternoon, defeating Detroit, 4 to 2. Ehmke pitched well until the eighth inning, when two triples helped in scoring two runs and gave Chicago the lead. Jackson's home run to deep center was the batting feature. Poor base running in the closing inning contributed to Detroit's defeat. Score:

Team	W	L	P	C
Innings: 123456789 R H E				
Chicago	0	0	0	0.00
Detroit	0	0	0	0.00

Batteries—Shore and Cady; Bush and Meyers. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens. Time—1h. 45m.

TWO STRAIGHT FOR
WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Boston Red Sox made it two straight from the Philadelphia Athletics here Tuesday afternoon, winning 3 to 1. Boston owes its victory chiefly to the poor support given Pitcher Bush by the Athletics, most of the five misplays were by his teammates figuring in the runs scored by Boston.

Shore pitched for the world's champions and he was erratic but effective, especially when a hit would have meant runs. He was given pretty good support in the field. Bush, on the other hand, pitched much better ball than the score shows, only five hits being made off him. The score:

Team	W	L	P	C
Innings: 123456789 R H E				
Boston	0	0	0	0.00
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0.00

NEW YORK DEFEATS
WASHINGTON TEAM

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York won from Washington in a game of few hits here Tuesday, Russell, a New York recruit, defeating Walter Johnson by a score of 2 to 1. Johnson permitted only two hits, but both were used by New York in scoring. Pipp's triple and Ber's sacrifice fly scored the winning runs. Washington made a strong finish in the ninth, scoring one run, but the game was brought to a sudden close when two Washington players were retired at the plate on the same double play. Score:

Team	W	L	P	C
Innings: 123456789 R H E				
New York	0	0	0	0.00
Washington	0	0	0	0.00

Batteries—Russell and Nunamaker; Johnson and Alcorn. Umpires—Mc Cormick and Connolly. Time—1h. 33m.

ST. LOUIS WINS
FROM CLEVELAND

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Allan Sotheron, a recruit, held Cleveland to one hit Tuesday, and St. Louis shut them out 4 to 0. Only 29 men faced Sotheron and but two reached second, Chapman in the first when Sotheron gave two passes, and Allison in the ninth who after reaching first on Lavan's error, stole second. St. Louis got six hits off Bagby, each of which figured in the scoring. Score:

Team	W	L	P	C
Innings: 123456789 R H E				
St. Louis	0	0	0	0.00
Cleveland	0	0	0	0.00

Batteries—Sotheron and Hale; Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 33m.

HERBERT STRONG RESIGNS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herbert Strong, secretary of the Professional Golfers Association, has resigned as professional at the Inwood Country Club on account of pressing business in golf course construction which he entered some time ago.

PICKUPS

For brilliant catches it would be hard to improve on the one Maranville made off Killifer's foul fly yesterday.

The Boston Braves had an hour's military drill at Braves Field this morning, but did not hold any baseball practice.

The Giants gave another exhibition of heavy batting yesterday, getting 15 hits, with Herzog, Robertson and Zimmerman making three each.

Gowdy has made nine hits in 15 times at the plate. It looks very much as if the world's champion batting hero of 1914 had again found his batting eye.

The Boston City Club is to give a reception and banquet to the members of the Boston Red Sox, world's champions, at their clubhouse next Monday evening.

Massey will surely make a splendid substitute for Captain Evers of the Braves. Yesterday he batted for .500, made a run and accepted five of his seven fielding chances.

Reports from Liberty, Mo., state that Pitcher Mackenney of William Jewell College struck out 25 batsmen and allowed only one hit in a game with Tarkio College Tuesday.

Secretary John Lane of the Red Sox received a telegram from President H. H. Frazee, stating that he had been detained in New York and would not be in Boston until tomorrow morning.

Losing a two-hit game is pretty hard. Walter Johnson certainly deserved to win yesterday. It was another case of hitting at just the time hits would count most in the run column.

It is not very likely that President Tener will allow the protest of Manager Moran, as Umpire Bransfield appeared to be clearly within the rules when he decided Pitcher Lavender was out for running outside the base line.

Catcher Wingo was a big factor in Cincinnati's victory over Pittsburgh yesterday. He not only made a three-run hit in the ninth inning, but followed this up by scoring the winning run a moment later.

Before the season started Manager Jones of the St. Louis Browns stated that he expected much from Pitcher Sotheron this summer and he evidently knew what he was talking about, judging from the one-hit game he turned in against Cleveland yesterday.

Business Manager T. H. Lannin of the Boston Americans is in Worcester this afternoon, making arrangements for "Barry" day, which is to be held at Fenway Park next Monday afternoon, instead of Thursday, April 26. A large delegation is expected to come from Worcester, which is Manager Barry's home city.

Yesterday was a great day for extra-inning games, there being one in the National league, two in the International league and one in the American Association. The longest one was 13 innings at Baltimore, while those at Boston in the National and Louisville in the American Association went 10.

BROCKTON CLUB
GIVES SEASON'S
GOLF SCHEDULE

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Brockton Country Club opens its season tomorrow with an 18-hole sweepstakes event. The schedule follows:

April 19—Sweepstakes, 18 holes, best net score; 21—handicap event, 18 holes, net prize; 28—handicap vs. bogey, 18 holes.
May 7—Satucket cup, 18 holes, qualifying round; 8—handicap, 18 holes; 12—handicap, 18 holes, gross and net prizes; 18 holes, net prize; 19—medal event, 18 holes, net prize; 26—medal event, 18 holes, gross and net prizes; 30—sweepstakes event, 18 holes, best net score.
June 2—June handicap cup, 18 holes, Satucket cup, finals; 8 and 9—spring open tournament, M. G. A. auspices, gross and net prizes; 13—match play event, 18 holes, qualifying round, 16 to qualify in two divisions of eight each, prizes in each event; 14—match play event, first round, 18 holes; 15—match play event, semifinals, 18 holes; 16—match play event, finals, 18 holes; 22—handicap vs. bogey, 18 holes; 30—sweepstakes event, 18 holes, best net score.
July 4—Holiday event, 18 holes, net prize; 7—medal foursome, prizes to winners; 14—July handicap cup, 18 holes; 21—open date; 28—handicap vs. pay, 18 holes.
Aug. 4—August handicap, 18 holes; 11—medal event, 18 holes, gross and net prize; 25—medal event, 18 holes, C. S. Pierce championship cup, 18 holes, first round.
Sept. 1—Medal event, 18 holes, C. S. Pierce cup, second round, 18 holes; 2—holiday event, 36 holes, gross and net prizes, C. S. Pierce cup, third round, 18 holes; 8—September handicap cup, 18 holes, first 16 to qualify for President's cup; 14 and 15—fall open tournament, 18 holes; 22—medal event, 18 holes, President's cup, first round, straight match play; 29—medal event, 18 holes, net prize; President's cup, second round, straight match play.
Oct. 6—October handicap cup, 18 holes, President's cup, straight match play; 12—holiday event, handicap vs. pay, 18 holes, President's Cup, final, 36 holes, straight match play; 13—sweepstakes event, 18 holes, best net score; 20—handicap vs. bogey, 18 holes; 17—open date.
Nov. 3—Medal event, 18 holes, net prize; 11—open date.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 4, Mobile 1.
Chattanooga 2, Birmingham 1.
New Orleans 5, Memphis 6.
Nashville 5, Little Rock 2.

NATIONALS IN
EXTRA-INNING
GAME AT BOSTON

Braves Require 12 Innings to Get the Victory Over Philadelphia in First Major League Long Contest of Season

Team	W	L	P	C
New York	4	0	1,000	.333
St. Louis	4	2	467	.500
Cincinnati	4	3	571	.571
Chicago	3	3	500	.333
Boston	2	2	500	.500
Philadelphia	2	2	500	.500
Pittsburgh	2	2	333	.500
Brooklyn	0	4	000	.000

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Boston 6, Philadelphia 5				
New York 8, Brooklyn 3				
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 2				
Chicago-St. Louis, postponed				

GAMES TODAY

Team	W	L	P	C
Philadelphia at Boston				
New York at Brooklyn				
St. Louis at Chicago				
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati				

The first extra-inning championship major league baseball game of the season took place at Braves Field, Tuesday afternoon, when the Boston Nationals required 12 innings to get the decision over the Philadelphia club by a score of 6 to 5. It also resulted in the first protest of the season as Manager P. J. Moran of the losing team has protested the result to President Tener on the ground that the umpire made a decision not in conformity to the rules.

New York kept on its winning way by defeating Brooklyn for the second successive time, 8 to 3. Only one game was played in the West and that resulted in a victory for the Cincinnati team over Pittsburgh, the score being 3 to 2.

NOTES ON POLITICS

Arthur Elliot, the staunch Liberal Unionist, protests against making any far-reaching changes in the British Constitution at the present moment, such as are proposed in the electoral reform scheme. When there is neither a representative Parliament nor a free press he maintains that it is not the time even to attempt to revolutionize the agricultural, commercial and fiscal systems of the country. He will no doubt find many to agree with his views that such matters can be discussed more wisely from every point of view and conclusions arrived at in less strenuous days. They are matters of deep importance to the country apart altogether from present circumstances. At the moment the country has an emergency Cabinet and emergency ministers, a Parliament which represents no volume of opinion, and is it right, he asks, that permanent and fundamental changes should be dealt with by emergency men? It certainly does not seem to be the time in which to force any policy.

The Republican County Committee in New York City wants to amend the election law to return to the convention nominating system, but allowing the voters the privilege of passing upon the candidates later. The committee favors retention of the Massachusetts ballot and removal of limitations upon watchers at the polls, so that any citizen of the United States may do this work, including women.

The great national debate which is in progress in Spain, at the present moment, is being carried on very much behind closed doors. Every now and again, the door bursts open as it were and the world hears a babel of sound in which one or two well-known voices may be heard above the others; but it is never for long and the exact political situation remains as uncertain as ever. The Count de Romanones is still in power and is managing to hold together a somewhat restive Cabinet; but, already, there are something more than rumors of change and the only possible summing up of the situation is that "anything may happen."

The Missouri Legislature has passed the Prison Reform Law practically as recommended by Governor Gardner. It abolishes the contract labor system and puts the administration of a Board of Control, composed of three members appointed by the Governor. Many reforms in the treatment of prisoners are provided. The bill was prepared by a commission which met in St. Louis last summer, after disclosures had been made of cruel punishment of convicts. It will become effective about June 1. The Legislature also passed a bill submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment providing State-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic. The vote will be taken next November.

A striking feature in the debate in the House of Commons upon the Irish problem, which has lately been the occasion of so many and varied proposals for solution, was the abstention of Irish members from all part in it. The importance of a settlement has been recognized in all quarters, although there is a general feeling that Ireland itself might have hastened the solution. One thing was made quite clear by the debate, that the House as a whole is sincerely anxious to lift the question out of the atmosphere of party politics, so far as a consummation is attainable into that of some impartial and independent body. The main difficulty in the pathway of a solution was admirably put by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he reminded the House that the dilemma in which it finds itself is not the inability to convince the people of Great Britain of the need of a settlement, but the attitude of the Irish.

Commenting upon the entry of Arkansas into the ranks of equal suffrage states, the New Orleans Times-Picayune says editorially: "Arkansas is a neighbor of Louisiana and its example must exert some influence in this State, which has hitherto occupied the most antagonistic position in regard to woman suffrage of any in the Union, being the only one that has gone backward in this matter, by denying women the right of serving on school, charity and other boards which they formerly enjoyed. And to make this attitude more striking, the proposition to restore to the women the privilege which they once enjoyed in Louisiana in public service for which they are so well qualified and in which they have done so much good work, the voters have, at several elections, refused to restore this privilege to women to sit on state boards."

It is sometimes stated by public speakers that Massachusetts, one of the centers of the liquor traffic of the United States, will need to be "towed" into the rapidly growing list of prohibition states by a national prohibition amendment, but many of the Massachusetts citizens are asking pertinently why their State isn't now ready for prohibition by State action, inasmuch as a tabulation of the latest voting by all the cities and towns of Massachusetts on the licensed saloon question shows an anti-saloon majority of 20,428. This figure expresses a majority opinion of the male voters and, of course, does not include the overwhelming anti-liquor sentiment among the women and minors.

The farmers of North Dakota have shown the politicians of their State a few surprises in their manner of conducting legislation. When the Senate, uncontrolled by the Farmers' Non-Partisan League because of holdovers from last election, halted the radical new constitution the farmers had made for the State, the league in turn began to defeat everything coming from the Senate, even though several of the measures had some manner of

popular approval. "Everything or nothing," said the league, and the farmers in the House have disapproved any talk about farmers not organizing and remaining organized by firmly sticking together.

The presidential primary would be of immense value to the progressives within the Republican Party of the United States if they found themselves forced to go to the people in their struggle against the old guard. Republican leaders are hoping, of course, for an amalgamation of all the forces opposed to the Democrats for the next fray, and some with a bit more vision than others believe it is possible still to unite the factions by an equal representation of each. If certain of the Progressives who have threatened to fight the old guard at the polls in all the Republican states, to take the party organization away from them, were to pursue this line of action, the presidential preference primary might send them into the Republican national convention with a heavy shock of votes.

CHICAGO CASH WHEAT AT HIGHEST MARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—While cash wheat Monday was reaching \$2.62½, the highest figure in the history of the Board of Trade for winter wheat, the grand jury, investigating operations on the board, began an inquiry into the actual holders of wheat in this locality. Officials of all the important banks were summoned to show their loans on warehouse receipts. With this evidence in hand, the grand jury hopes to ascertain whether there is or has been any conspiracy in restraint of trade to hold grain for high prices. May wheat took another sharp advance yesterday, touching \$2.37½. July wheat was \$2. May closing at \$2.36½, 11 cents higher than Saturday. There was strong demand and small offering. Provisions went up sharply. Corn and oats advanced. Butter rose another ¼ cent, and eggs ½ of a cent. Potato receipts exceeded the demand, and the price fell 10 cents.

NEW DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England.—It is announced in the Gazette that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lord Edmund Bernard Talbot, M. V. O., D. S. O., M. P., to be Deputy Earl Marshal of England. Lord Edmund-Talbot is one of the Norfolk family. He has been a member of the House of Commons since 1894, and Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury since 1915. He was mentioned in dispatches in the South African war.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frank W. Ballou, who has been elected assistant superintendent of schools in Boston, has for some time been in the employ of the city as director of education. Investigation and measurement. He has specialized in the more detailed and complete study of pedagogical data that is now deemed necessary by up-to-date school administrators, and in policies of administration and courses of study now being based, by the new school men, on ascertained facts as to students' preferences, achievements, and desires, and on the needs of contemporary life. Thus spelling is taught with some knowledge of what the vocabulary of ordinary business and social correspondence requires in knowledge of words. Thanks largely to Mr. Ballou's investigations, Boston school pupils are now busy getting the knowledge that will evidently be most serviceable in Boston at the present time.

Philip Hale of Boston, just elected an associate member of the National Academy of Design, is the son of Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished divine and man of letters who wrote "The Man Without a Country." Young Hale was educated at the famous Roxbury Latin School, Boston, and studied at the Art Students League in New York and at Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He settled in Boston, on his return from Paris, and began a fight for fame in an environment that, if not hostile, is not overcordial to young artists. He has resisted the allurements of New York as a place of residence and work, and of late years has begun to get his reward in the recognition of his art and the commissions of buyers. Numerous prizes in national competitions have come his way of late, and he is coming into his own, professionally and popularly considered.

Alexandre Ivanovitch Konaalof, Russian Minister of Commerce, belongs to the Progressive Party. Deputy of Kostroma, he was vice-president of the Commerce and Industry Commission, and of the Central Committee for War Industries.

Julius Kruttschnitt, one of the five men who are to direct the operations of the railways of the United States during the war, in cooperation with the Council of National Defense, resides at New Canaan, Conn., but is chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and has spent most of his life in the South and Southwest. He is recognized as one of the great railway administrators of the country. New Orleans is his native place, and he was educated at Washington and Lee University, Virginia. His first contact with the world was as a school teacher, but he shortly after got into engineering work and, railway construction in

Louisiana; and the record he made there won for him a place on the staff of the Southern Pacific. This was in 1880. Rung by rung he climbed the ladder. By 1895 he was general manager of the road, with his headquarters in San Francisco. In 1901 he became the president's assistant. Other honors and duties followed, and also transference, first to Chicago and then to New York City. Mr. Kruttschnitt has organizing methods and mastery of detail down to a fine art, and also is skillful in dealing with operatives.

Herbert Joseph Spinden, head of the department of anthropology in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, has just departed for Central America to make a special investigation of the textile industries of southern countries. He does this with the formal approval and by the financial aid of leaders in the textile industry of the United States, who are turning more and more to the art of the American primitive inhabitants for models which they reshape in contemporary fabrics. This trend has been accentuated by the war and its blocking of former sources of instruction in art. Dr. Spinden is a native of South Dakota, with Harvard A. M. and Ph. D. degrees. While a Harvard student he specialized in anthropology, working for the Peabody Museum during his vacations. He joined the staff of the American Museum of Natural History in 1909, and has remained with it since. Many trips to Mexico and Central America have given him intimate knowledge of the region to the south. He is one of the leading world authorities on Mayan art.

BREWERS AND STATE CONTROL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England.—A meeting of brewers from all parts of Great Britain was held recently in London for the purpose of discussing the proposed restrictions on beer. Sir John Brickwood, chairman of the Brewers Society, presided, and about 500 persons were present. The business of the meeting was conducted in private, but it is understood that a resolution in favor of complete State control of the brewing industry was defeated by a large majority, and a scheme for a modified form of State control was also turned down. The conference was almost unanimous in the opinion that the management of the trade should continue in private hands.

BY OTHER EDITORS

A Progressive Court

DULUTH HERALD.—By its new rules, just announced, the Supreme Court of Minnesota places itself in the vanguard of judicial progress, if it does not, indeed, make itself a leader in that cause. One effect of the new rules will be to bring all causes on for hearing and decision without unnecessary delay. Another effect will be to stop the practice of taking vain appeals to the Supreme Court in the hope of tiring out the opponent and forcing him into a settlement prejudicial to his just interests. Under the old rules, with two terms of court yearly, in April and October, an appeal taken within 30 days of the opening of a term might not reach the calendar until the following term, six months later. Many a litigant has been cheated of his victory by an appeal taken too late to go on the calendar for the approaching term, thus delaying him at least six months, and in some cases forcing him to an unfair settlement. Such appeals were often taken with utterly no hope of success in the Supreme Court, and indeed with no real intention of submitting them there. This practice is made impossible by the new rules, which require the appealing party within 60 days of the service of the notice of the appeal to prepare his printed record and brief and serve them upon the opposite party, filing copies with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The respondent must file his brief within 30 days thereafter, the appellant having 10 days to file his reply brief.

Taxation Extremes

BOSTON JOURNAL.—A special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has presented some ideas on war taxation, and, having offered them to the Treasury Department, presumably solicits opinion upon them. The

program, as a whole, is about as reactionary a proposition as we have seen in the whole hurried reel of war taxation schemes. It is as impossible, at one extreme, as Amos Pinchot's confiscation plan is at the other. Among its impossibilities are a tax on gasoline (the motive power of business, great and small); a tax on moving picture tickets (the entertainment of the poor); a 3 per cent limit on the income tax (the tax on wealth); extreme caution in imposing an excess profits tax (no extreme caution at this moment is needed in limiting excess profits). Somewhere between conservation of great fortunes and confiscation of them is the fair and reasonable taxation which the country needs. We have faith to believe that the happy medium will be reached, after some experimentation, and that neither the rich nor the poor will be taxed unjustly.

Profit in Farm Education

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—The value of even a little agricultural education is shown in Brazil. The American consuls there report that a large part of the country was covered with hardwood forests. The people cut down the trees and sold them for what they could get. All the time the masses were in poverty. Then some instruction was given in farming. In 1915 there was exported \$6700 worth of

beans. In 1916 the exports of beans amounted to \$2,204,000. Then the people were given instruction in the raising of corn, and the Consul says: "When planted in unplowed ground and given but one hoeing during the season, it produces from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre. The interest in the value of this crop as food for swine has been greatly increased since the establishment of a packing house here, and corn clubs are being started all over the country, while fine hogs, especially the Duroc Reds, are being introduced into all parts of the State." This instruction in farming in Brazil is not only greatly benefiting that country, but this country also. There is arising a demand for plows and other agricultural machinery. Some of the big landholders have bought American tractors, but the smaller farmers are as yet too poor to purchase such costly machinery. It will not be long, however, before they will also begin to send orders. One writer says "the money spent in agricultural education in Brazil has already returned 10,000 per cent profit to the country."

NEW SOUTH WALES MINERALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The total mineral production of New South Wales for 1916 is valued at £10,975,742, which is the third highest figure ever reached in that State.

Banks Are Intended For Depositories of Money

and the Federal Reserve Law made it possible for National Banks to offer to Savings depositors the same security and service they were offering to depositors of large sums in commercial accounts.

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Jan. 1, 1914 \$100,000.00 July 1, 1915 \$100,000.00

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BUSINESS AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS GENERAL ADVANCE TODAY

Several Features Among List—
Ohio Cities Gas Buoyant—
Pittsburgh & Western Issues
Prominent—Boston Firm

General gains were made by New York stocks in the early dealings of today's market. Ohio Cities Gas was buoyant. Studebaker moved over a wide range, and at one time went up more than a point, but it fell a point and then rallied 1/2. Pittsburgh & Western road issues were features, the common rising more than a point and the preferred 2 1/2. Steel common, Utah, Republic Iron & Steel, Pittsburgh Coal, Canadian Pacific and Crucible Steel were other leaders in the advance.

The tone of the local stock market at first today was about firm.

The advance in both markets was well held late in the first half hour. Ohio Cities Gas rose two points farther in New York, and Swift became strong in Boston.

Trading was characterized by professional operations during much of the forenoon. At midday good net gains were recorded by the Marine issues, Bethlehem Steel "B," Crucible, Columbia Gas, Reading, U. S. Steel, Union Pacific and American Beet Sugar. Ohio Cities Gas had another big upswing. After opening up 1 1/2 at 135 1/2, it sold up to 140. Net losses at midday were recorded by Studebaker, Mexican Petroleum, Maxwell and Sloss-Sheffield.

Gulf common opened unchanged in Boston at 10 1/2, moved up to 10 3/4 and then shaded off. Swift opened up 1/4 at 157 1/2 and advanced more than 2 points further before midday.

Trading was exceedingly quiet and price movements were unimportant in the early afternoon. The general tone was steady at the beginning of the last hour.

SECURITIES ARE SOLD AT AUCTION

Following named securities were sold at public auction today: 4 Webster & Atlas National Bank, 213, unchanged; 30 Metacommet National Bank, Fall River, 119 1/2, off 1/4; 16 Michigan State Telephone Company preferred, 87 1/2, off 1/2; 50 Merrimack Chemical Company, 90, off 1/2; 12 New England Investment & Securities Company preferred, 53 1/2, up 1/2; 30 Merrimack Chemical Company, 90 1/2, off 1/2; 11 First National Bank, 42 1/2, up 1/2; 50 Commonwealth Trust Company, 176, up 1; 10 Manomet Mills, 122, up 1/2; 25 Nashawena Mills, 110 1/2, up 1/2; 15 Popperell Manufacturing Company, 195, up 1/2; 24 Wamsutter Mills, 110 1/2, off 1/4.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC			
Second week April...	\$2,833,000	Increase	
From July 1...	\$13,063,000	13,932,100	
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN			
First week April...	\$9,067	\$1,412	
From Jan. 1...	150,425	24,328	
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH			
Second week April...	\$278,962	\$45,800	
From July 1...	10,456,328	963,458	
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS			
Second week April...	\$666,160	\$51,739	
From July 1...	10,892,209	1,886,453	
DENVER & RIO GRANDE			
Second week April...	\$578,900	\$121,100	
From Jan. 1...	7,238,039	1,050,643	

*Decrease.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:			
	Day	Month	Year
Highest grade rails...	99.40	99.40	99.40
Second grade rails...	98.26	98.26	98.26
Public utility bonds...	98.32	98.32	98.32
Industrial bonds...	96.04	96.04	96.04
Combined average...	96.24	96.24	96.24

MIAMI COPPER COMPANY

Profits of \$7,999,134, equal to \$10.70 per share, were made by Miami Copper Company in 1916. There were sold 53,433,863 pounds of copper at an average price of 24.465 cents a pound; cost was 9.253 cents per pound.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Unsettled, probably showers tonight and Thursday.

For New England: Overcast weather with probably showers tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate variable winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Boston...	48	50	50	50	50	50

IN OTHER CITIES

	8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 noon	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Buffalo...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Chicago...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Cincinnati...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Denver...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Des Moines...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Jacksonville...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Kansas City...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Nashville...	48	50	50	50	50	50
San Francisco...	48	50	50	50	50	50
St. Louis...	48	50	50	50	50	50
Washington...	48	50	50	50	50	50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises...	6:09	High water...	3:47
Sun sets...	7:10	Low water...	10:00
Length of day...	13:01	Time of tide...	3:47

Latest vehicle lamps at 5:30 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Ju...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Allis-Chal...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
AB'k Note...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Am B Sugar...	93	94	92 1/2	92 1/2
Am Can...	45	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Am Can pf...	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Car Fr...	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Cot Oil...	40 1/4	40 1/4	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am H & L...	14	14	14	14
Am H & L pt...	62	62	62	62
Am Ice Sec...	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Am Linsced...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Am Lins dpt...	55 1/2	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Am Loco...	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Smet's...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
Am Smet's pf...	94	94	94	94
Am Sugar...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112	112
Am Tel & Tel...	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Thread w...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Woolen...	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	49
Am Wool pf...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Zinc...	43	43	43	43
Anacosta...	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Atl Br & Atl...	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	17
Atchison...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Atchison pf...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98	98
At Gulf...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
B & Ohio pf...	71	71	71	71
Barrett Co...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Barrett Co pf...	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Batoplas...	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel...	132	132	132	132
Beth Steel B...	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
BF Goodrich...	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
BF Good hpt...	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107
Burns R T...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Burns Bros...	124	125	124	125
Butte & Sup...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Can Petrol...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Can Pacific...	161 1/2	162 1/2	161 1/2	161 1/2
Can Leather...	84	85	83 1/2	84
Cerro de Pasco...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
CM & St Paul...	80	80	79 1/2	80
Chl R I & Pac...	36 1/2	36 1/2	36	36
Chl R I & Pac pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Chl & West...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chl & N W...	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Chile Cop...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22
Chino Cop...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Col Fuel...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Col Gas...	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Col Gas & El...	44	45 1/2	44	44 1/2
Com Tab & R...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Com Gas...	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Corn Prod...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prod pf...	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Cruc Steel...	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Cruc Steel pf...	111	111	111	111
Cub-Am Sug...	200	200	200	200
Cuban CS pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Cuban CS pf...	91	91	90 1/2	90 1/2
Del & Huds...	121 1/2	122	121 1/2	122
Det Edison...	128	128	128	128
Dome Min...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14
Driggs-Sea...	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
El Stor Bat...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
El Stor...	28	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie pf...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gac W & W...	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Electric...	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
Gen Motors N...	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Gl Nor Ore...	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gr Nor pf...	111	111	110 1/2	110 1/2
Green Can...	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gulf States...	125	126 1/2	125	126 1/2
Harv of N J...	114 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Harv of N J pf...	104	104	104	104
Ill Central...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Inspiration...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Int Con Cor...	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	12
Int C Cor pf...	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	45	46	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
I Mer Mar pf...	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	79
Lin Nickel Ct...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Lin Paper...	38 1/2	38 1/2	38	38
Kelley Tires...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53	53
Kenne Cop...	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Lack Steel...	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
LE & W pf...	37	37	36	36
LE & W T Ct...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20	20
Lehigh Val...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Long Island Ct...	42	42	42	42
Mackay Cos...	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Max Motor...	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Maxwell pf...	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf...	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Mex Petrol...	88 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Miami...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mdval Steel...	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Mo Pac w...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
Mo Pacific...	10	11 1/2	10	11 1/2
Mo Pac Ct...	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mo Pac w pf...	59	59 1/2	59	59
Nat C & S...	80	80	80	80
Nat Enamp...	96	96	96	96
Nevada Con...	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
NY Central...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
NYC & St L...	54	54	54	54
NY N H & H...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
N W...	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
North Am...	67	67	67	67
North Pac...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
O Cities Gas...	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
O Cities Gas...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ont Silver...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Owens Bot...	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Pacific Mail...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Penns...	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Peoples Gas...	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Pitts Coal...	43	43	43	43
Pitts & West...	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Pitts & West pf...	58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Pressed St...	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Public Ser...	121	121	121	121
Pullman...	157	157	157	157
Quicksilver...	2	2	2	2
Quicksilver pf...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Royal Dutch.....	62 3/4	62 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4
St Steel pf.....	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4	97 3/4
Seab A L pf.....	32	32	32	32
Shcat Ari.....	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Shinclair Oil.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	55 3/4	55 3/4
Gloss Shect.....	52	52	50	51 1/4
So Pacific.....	93 1/4	94	93 1/4	94
So Ry.....	27 3/4	28 1/2	27 3/4	28 1/4
LS & SF.....	19	19	19	19
LS & SF 1 pf.....	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4
Studebaker.....	87 3/4	88 1/4	83 3/4	84 3/4
Tennu Motor.....	42 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/2	42 1/2
Tennu Co et pf w 16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	16	16 1/4
Texas Pac Co.....	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/2
Texas Pac.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Third Ave.....	37	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Union Pac & N ew 90 1/2	90 1/2	90	90	90
Union Pac.....	137	137 1/2	136 1/4	137 1/2
W Alloy Steel.....	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4
Wt Dry G pf.....	52	52	52	52
Wt Fruit.....	137	137	137	137
Wt RysSF.....	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
W Rubber.....	58	58 1/2	57	57 3/4
W Rub pf.....	108	108	108	108
W S C I P.....	19	19	19	19
W S C & R.....	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
W S Steel.....	111	112	110 1/2	111 1/2
W S Steel pf.....	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
Wtah Copper.....	109	110 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2
Wtah Se.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
W C Chem.....	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Wulcan D.....	7	7	7	7
W Wash pf A.....	49 1/4	49 1/4	48 3/4	48 3/4
W Wash pf B.....	25	25	25	25
W Maryland.....	21 1/4	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/2
Wt Myland 2d pf	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4
Wt West Virginia.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Wt Westinghse.....	49	49	48 3/4	48 3/4
W & L E.....	16	16 1/2	16	16
W & L E 1st pf.....	36	37	36	37
Wyllys-Over.....	30 3/4	31	29 3/4	30 3/4
W O P.....	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Wilson Co.....	77	78 1/4	76 3/4	76 3/4
Wtworth pf.....	124 3/4	124 3/4	124 1/4	124 3/4
Wor Pump.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TRADING IN
WOOL MARKET
RATHER DULL

Rejection by Government of
Wool Men's Offer Starts Spec-
ulative Tactics, and Prices Ad-
vance — Buying Is Expected

Specially reported for The Christian
Science Monitor

The United States Government, after careful deliberation and consultation with committees from all the large wool markets of United States, rejected the proposals set forth by the wool men because it could not decide at once what sort of wool or how large a quantity it would eventually need. It steps had been taken to secure large quantities of wool at this time, it would undoubtedly have been found later that United States had some wool it could not possibly use. Thus it seemed best to give out contracts to the mills as heretofore and let the dealers supply these later with the wools necessary for the fulfilling of their orders. Prices, it is expected, will tend upward meanwhile, so that the cost to United States will inevitably be greater.

There has not been a great deal of time for heavy trading since the meeting of the Boston Wool Dealers Association at 10 High Street, last Friday noon, but already the speculative element is evident, and prices on secured wools have risen from 5 to 10 cents. It is likely that during the latter part of this week buying will be excited and speculation more in evidence than at present. Of course the shortage of fine grades of wools is known to the trade and was known even before the census of all wools in the Boston market was taken for the Government.

South American wools, too, of the sort needed in Government contracts are all sold up so that it is no use to look to that market except for goods already on order and delayed in transit. The census, however, it should be remembered, included such wools due to arrive.

United States now looks to Great Britain to relieve the shortage on Australian wools, on account of the loan to the Allies, but it is a difficult task to find bottoms in which to transport these wools, if the British Government decides to actually send them to the United States. As long ago as the Boston Wool Association's dinner, Great Britain was understood to have promised to help in this way, and now that the stand with her and her coworkers has been taken she may feel still more like granting these concessions, if in her power.

There are at present about 40,000,000 pounds of spot wools in the grease in the Boston market. It looks now as though quarter-blood wool would sell to 60c. High quarters have actually sold at 58c since the quotations were made public. Before the conference they were quoted at 54c. Domestic wools at 60c in the grease are higher than South American quarter-bloods, which cost about 89c, as compared with the former scoured at \$1.03, a difference of approximately 14 cents.

The mills will of necessity come into the market for goods on Government contracts. The speculating up to Tuesday was mainly on B super at \$1.25 and fine wools, while Tuesday all South American wools were included in the speculative buying.

Reports have not been received here yet as to what was decided Tuesday night in Philadelphia concerning the establishment of wool auctions in that city. About 75 persons had signified their intentions of attending the meeting, and much interest was evinced in the subject.

The carpet, clothing, woolen and worsted industries are mentioned by the National Service League of Business Men as being in favor of universal training for service.

It is encouraging to note that Holland is considering the feasibility of being a market for American-made carpets and tapestries after the war, thus showing United States one way of building up foreign trade at that time.

If plans now being considered in Idaho materialize for small sheep raisers to cooperatively market their clips, more even prices and higher values will be obtained and less traveling will be necessary for the wool men. D. C. Muller has been appointed chairman for the organization.

Men's wear and women's wear markets have not shown any very active trading so far this week. This is especially true of the men's wear mills, because Government orders with them are taking precedence over all others. As for the women's wear market, it is really between seasons when business is usually somewhat inactive. The statistics brought out by the joint committees recently in session at Washington have made the mills feel more secure, since the latter had anticipated. All those mills, therefore, that have machinery suitable for fulfilling Government contracts, are hastening to get out samples for bids that they feel must be soon forthcoming, although Congress has not yet appropriated all the money necessary for this step.

A plan is being furthered in the West by W. W. Burch, asking each ranchman to contribute two fleeces to United States to be used in clothing the soldiers. Several thousand men could be clothed in this way, if a generous response is made.

Word comes from Idaho that the combined 1917 clips of George and Harry Anderson, John Edholm, Wil-

STOCK DIVIDENDS
BY COTTON MILLS
ARE SUBSTANTIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Big stock dividends by several Fall River cotton mill corporations are attracting attention in investment circles. The Sagamore announces its intention to pay a stock dividend of 50 per cent, the Davis 50 per cent, the Lincoln 30 per cent and the Merchants 25 per cent. These four corporations also announce extra cash dividends for this quarter, the Sagamore declaring \$20, the Davis \$3, the Lincoln \$2.50 and the Merchants \$4.

Many Fall River corporations have long been undercapitalized either through the fact that they were built years ago when the cost of mill building and equipment was much less than it is today, or because they have invested large portions of their earnings in plant extensions without increasing their capitalizations. The stock dividends now being declared will merely bring the capitalizations of these corporations up nearer to a point where they will represent the actual replacement values of the mill properties.

A new cotton manufacturing corporation has been formed to build a mill in this city. It is to be capitalized at \$600,000 and will be known as the Penrod Mill. Jay Gleason of Somerville, Mass., is the president.

Shove Cotton Mills Corporation of Fall River also has voted to increase capital to \$825,000 from \$550,000 by stock dividend of 50 per cent. Capital increase will be from \$1,200,000 to \$1,500,000 by stock dividend of 25 per cent.

Stafford Mills Corporation has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

Stock dividends are being declared by Fall River corporations partly to reduce liability for Federal tax. Under interpretation of this law, accepted dividends charged against "profit and loss" surpluses accumulated prior to 1914 will reduce taxable portions of those surpluses by respective amounts of dividends. Stock dividends will really be cash dividends converted into stock and they will be charged against "profit and loss" surpluses.

CONDITIONS IN
CRUDE OIL TRADE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There was a decrease of more than 1,100,000 barrels in oil stored in eastern and mid-continent fields during March. On March 31 there were 93,680,000 barrels in storage, compared with 94,830,000 on Feb. 28. In February, the latest month for which statistics are available, in California field there was depletion in stocks of more than 1,000,000 barrels. Surplus stocks there at end of February amounted to 42,000,000 barrels.

Consequently, oil is being consumed 2,000,000 barrels a month faster than it is produced. In California surplus stocks have been drawn on more than 1,000,000 barrels a month for more than a year. Production may be increased in mid-continent, Gulf, and eastern fields.

There is little prospect for decreased consumption. Active boat patrol of coasts will require enormous quantities of gasoline and fuel oil. There may, later, be a curtailment of gasoline consumption individually for pleasure cars and trucks, but this does not seem near. In upbuilding a merchant marine on an enormous scale, to meet shortage of ships, it is believed many of them will be oil burners.

ATCHISON ROAD'S
CROP REPORT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Atchison road's weekly crop report shows improvement in wheat conditions in eastern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Western Kansas has had more moisture, but shows no general improvement. In central Texas, where wheat and oats were winter killed, they are being plowed up and cotton put in. Large acreage in cotton is going in throughout Kansas. Considerable winter killing reported of wheat in Illinois and Missouri, but condition of balance is better. Large acreage has been put into small grains and beans in California. Alfalfa is making a fair showing generally. Loadings last week increased 1 per cent. Cars are still scarce.

POTATO CROP OUTLOOK

ROME, Italy.—An unfavorable potato crop in all potato-growing countries is forecast by provisional figures of International Institute of Agriculture. Crop is estimated at 1,052,000,000 bushels for France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Canada, United States, Switzerland and Japan, compared to 1,116,000,000 last year, and 1,337,000,000 five-year average of 1909 to 1913.

PIG IRON PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Merchant blast furnace interests North and South have advanced prices of pig iron from \$1 to \$4 a ton on foundry grades. Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company, after taking orders for about 25,000 tons of No. 2 foundry, for shipment over first half of 1918, has withdrawn from the market, refusing orders for from 10,000 to 15,000 tons offered at \$35, for first half of next year.

COTTON TRADE
ACCEPTS NEW
INDIAN DUTIES

Request That Ruling Not Apply
to Gray and Unbleached
Goods During the War and
6 Months After, Unsuccessful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England, March 26.—The cotton trade has accepted for the time being the inevitable, and the agitation over the raising of the Indian import duties has died down. The chairman and vice-chairman of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce made a final appeal to the Secretary for India in the form of a request that the new duty should not apply to gray and unbleached goods during the period of the war and for six months following it, as it is these goods which mainly come into competition with India and form about one-third of the total cotton exports to that country. The appeal was not successful. Mr. Chamberlain made no concession, but merely reported that the whole matter would come up for consideration at the end of the war. To watch the subject in the meantime the Manchester Chamber has appointed a special committee.

Discussing this matter, the Textile Mercury says: "While we are now content to put up with the tariff change temporarily, we think that the matter could be dealt with more clearly in the future if our trade with India was investigated sufficiently to give a definite knowledge of the quality and quantity of cotton goods that enter into the competition we have heard so much about lately. What is needed now is a committee of investigation to prepare a report on the subject and tabulate the facts. The recent campaign was not too well furnished in this respect." This journal goes on to point out that Mr. A. S. Pearce, in a report prepared for the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers associations, estimates the principal cottons spun in India mills as being from 8's to 12's. The report supports the conclusion that it will take a long time for India to reach the Lancashire standard of workmanship and output, but at the same time it supplies evidence of India's advance. In 1901 only 5 per cent of the total output was of counts above 25's, whereas in 1911 the percentage of that grade was 10.

The shortage of shipping has led to the absolute prohibition of the export of raw cotton. During the 10 weeks ending March 8, 96,000 bales were exported, of which a little over two-thirds were of Egyptian, which went to the United States. This represents a considerable decline in the trade. During the first two months of the year the trade amounted to only 390,733 cents of 100 lbs., as against 625,505 in the corresponding period of 1916 and 589,945 in 1915. The United States took altogether 238,802 cents, as against 436,569 in 1916 and 248,425 in 1915. Their February total, however, at 209,146, was not so very much below that of the corresponding month of last year. Portugal took 53,719 cents in the two months, as against 18,710 in 1916, and 36,113 in 1915, but there was little other trade to counterbalance the named in the returns, the Netherlands share, which was the largest, being 27,831 cents and Sweden's 15,604 (half of last year's), while "other countries" got 43,833.

When a deputation recently waited on the Board of Trade to solicit from the Government financial assistance for the British Cotton Growing Association, it was definitely stated that no such assistance would be forthcoming while the war lasted. It was, however, proposed that a joint committee of representatives of the cotton trade interests and the Government might be formed, to investigate the whole question. This committee has now been appointed, and by its terms of reference it is to "inquire into the best method of developing cotton-growing resources of the Empire." Thus, though there is to be no immediate assistance, the British Cotton Growing Association may be in a strong position after the war when it again revives its demand for the systematic developing of the growing of cotton within the Empire by means of continuous and organized State assistance.

Since the beginning of the year trade has somewhat declined. Prices of yarns and of piece goods have fallen, while those of cotton have been maintained. During February, the value of the raw cotton imported was \$3,874,055, an increase of \$953,297 as compared with February last year. This increase was, however, entirely due to higher prices, as the figures to the quantities clearly show.

In February there was imported 1,566,846 cents of 100 pounds, compared with 2,164,628 cents a year ago, and 3,182,138 cents two years ago. Turning to the exports, it is seen that the total value of all kinds of cotton yarns and fabrics exported last month was \$3,930,764, an increase on the year of \$540,511, which was again entirely due to increased prices. The total quantity of yarn exported was 10,168,200 pounds, as against 15,763,200 pounds in February, 1916, and 16,118,000 pounds in the corresponding month of 1915. All the important markets including the Continent and India took less, France taking less than one half of what she took in February, 1916. The Indian market took scarcely more than a third. The total value of all kinds of piece goods exported came to \$2,689,953, compared with \$2,617,802 and \$2,456,734 in the corresponding months of the two previous years, the increase being almost entirely due to higher prices.

INSURANCE RATES
OF MARINE TYPE
HAVE BIG RISE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—News from a source usually well informed that a big freighter has been sunk going into Havre caused marine insurance rates to that port to jump 2 to 12 per cent flat today.

Another vessel not yet reported lost was also sunk, it is said, while en route to Havre last week.

The report of the United States destroyer Smith that she had been attacked by a German submarine was not entirely scouted by local underwriters, who believe that if a U-boat is off the coast great activity will be experienced within the next five days.

Until some merchantman either encounters or is sunk by such a boat the trans-Atlantic rates with the exception of Havre will remain unchanged.

Rates to Liverpool and Bordeaux for fast armed liners average 8 per cent, while unarmed neutral ships are being charged as high as 12 per cent.

Rates to the Mediterranean range between 12 and 17 per cent.

PITTSBURGH COAL
COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Granting of 20 per cent wage increase to the bituminous coal miners outside of the miners of Illinois means a big increase in operating costs of Pittsburgh Coal Company and other coal concerns. Pittsburgh Coal Company produces close to 20,000,000 tons of coal a year, and increase in wages will amount to several million dollars annually.

As there is little free coal for sale, any increase in coal prices would not be successful. Mr. Chamberlain made no concession, but merely reported that the whole matter would come up for consideration at the end of the war.

To watch the subject in the meantime the Manchester Chamber has appointed a special committee.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	1 1/2	2 1/2
do cts	1 1/2	2 1/2
Amazon	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	3	3 1/2
Boston & Mont	62 1/2	64 1/2
Butte	9 1/2	9 1/2
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet & Jer	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada Cop	2	2 1/2
Gen Motors	100	106 1/2
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cosden & Co	13 1/2	14
Cosden O & G	13 1/2	13 1/2
Crown Oil	1	1 1/2
Dundas Am	1	1 1/2
First Nat Cop	2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	59	62
Gold Warrior	60	70
Grant Motors	5	5 1/2
Marlin Arms	1 1/2	1 1/2
Hecia Mining	7 1/2	7 1/2
Howe Sound	6	6 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jensen Victor	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jumbo	40	43
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9
Magma Cop	47	49
Majestic	34	38
Max Munitions	2 1/2	2 1/2
McKlin Dar	46	50
Met Petrol	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mohican	78	79
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mother Lode	32	33
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	1 1/2
Spinning	12	15
Peerless	12	15
Rex Cons	31	33
Sapulpa Ref	10 1/2	11
Seaboard	11	11 1/2
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2
Steel Alloys	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min	4	4 1/2
Submarine Boat	41	42 1/2
Troy Arizona	35	42
United Motors	32	32 1/2
United W Oil	35 1/2	36 1/2
Un Verde Ext	36	37 1/2
Utah National	80	82
U S Steam	43 1/2	45
Victoria	1 1/2	1 1/2
Zinc Concent	2	2 1/2

DIVIDENDS

Jersey Central road declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable May 1 to stock of record April 27.

Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel Company declared regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent dividend on preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 24.

A semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on preferred stock and a dividend of \$1.50 a share on common stock of Cape Breton Electric Company, Limited, have been declared, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Carson Steel Tool Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent, payable May 10 to stock of record May 1. These are the same amounts as were paid three months ago.

WILSON & CO. EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Net earnings of Wilson & Co. in February were in excess of \$800,000 after allowance for interest charges on \$15,000,000 of bonds. This means that net for first two months of year amounted to more than \$1,625,000 after fixed charges.

INSURANCE RATES
OF MARINE TYPE
HAVE BIG RISE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—News from a source usually well informed that a big freighter has been sunk going into Havre caused marine insurance rates to that port to jump 2 to 12 per cent flat today.

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Until some merchantman either encounters or is sunk by such a boat the trans-Atlantic rates with the exception of Havre will remain unchanged.

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Rates to the Mediterranean range between 12 and 17 per cent.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Stockholders of Bankers Trust Company and Astor Trust Company of New York have ratified merger of two institutions, effective April 23.

Government is likely to take control of platinum, of which it is a large consumer. Price has gone from normal of \$30 an ounce to \$105.

Portland, Me., business men are considering plan to provide capital to equip a dozen or more Maine shipyards to turn out wooden ships for Government.

Beginning April 17 and continuing for at least two months, 100 carloads of wheat will be shipped daily from Pacific Northwest to Atlantic seaboard for export.

Annual report of Cunard Steamship Company shows that tonnage owned by the line increased 36 per cent and capital 48 per cent as a result of the acquisition of Commonwealth & Dominion line's interests. Earnings increased 33 per cent.

Rosin & Turpentine Export Company, owned by American International Corporation, has increased its capital stock from \$300,000 to \$300,000. Of this \$300,000 new stock \$200,000 is preferred and has been taken by W. R. Grace & Co.

To keep investment market as nearly bare of new offerings as possible in order to insure popular reception of forthcoming, United States Government issue, J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates Tuesday canceled arrangements for bringing out \$200,000,000 Canadian Pacific dollar bonds.

Henry Ford, at request of British Government, has waived all patent rights on his farm tractor and has cabled specifications to England, so that tractors can be manufactured there for use in British Isles and France. He also hopes to have thousands of tractors ready for use in United States and Canada by Aug. 1.

Increase in wages averaging 20 per cent to 225,000 miners in Ohio, western Pennsylvania, Illinois and Indiana, effective April 16, and to continue to March 31 next, was agreed to at joint conference of representatives of bituminous coal miners and operators in New York Tuesday. Operators say increase will mean advance in cost of producing coal of at least 20 cents a ton and represents annual wage increase of \$35,000,000.

ALLIS-CHALMERS REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1916. Net profits for the year amounted to \$3,165,020, a gain of \$2,086,668 over 1915, and are equivalent to \$19.18 a share earned on 165,000 shares of preferred stock. The income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Sales billed	\$19,440,509	\$11,666,413
Cost	11,439,744	8,882,284
Gen exp, etc	1,833,453	1,353,054
Net mfg pr	2,902,312	731,095
Other income	262,708	349,258
Net profit	\$3,165,020	1,079,353
Prd dividends	1,426,455	476,485
Surplus	1,738,565	602,868
Prev surplus	1,332,923	730,056
Prof and loss surplus	\$3,071,488	1,332,924

NO U. S. BONDS AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Committee in charge of sales of United States 30-year conversion 5 per cent bonds for Federal reserve banks Tuesday considered replies received to its recent invitations for proposals to purchase bonds of this issue. The committee announced that no satisfactory proposals were received and consequently no award was made.

MANY EVENTS
OF IMPORTANCE
IN ONE MONTH

Boston Bank Points Out That
Momentous Acts Apparently
Mark Beginning of Last Chapter
of the War

Many events of world-wide importance occurred during the last month. In a review of the financial and business situation the First National Bank of Boston says in part:

During the past month the revolution in Russia, transferring that country to the list of republics, astounded the world. Following this came the declaration of war by the United States, and at the present time there are indications that very shortly the entire Western Hemisphere will be aligned against Germany and her allies. These momentous acts apparently mark the beginning of the last chapter of the war. To provide funds for our own use and for our allies, the Administration plans to raise \$7,000,000,000, of which \$5,000,000,000 is to be 3 1/2 per cent convertible bonds, and \$2,000,000,000 short-term obligations of some description. Of this, \$3,000,000,000 goes to our allies. It should be remembered that these figures represent authorization only.

Doubtless these securities will be marketed under a well-considered program to the end that they may be properly digested with minimum dislocation to business and finance. Additional revenue is to be raised by increases of income taxes, the levying of special taxes of various sorts, and possibly by a modification of the excess-profits tax. It is to be hoped that action along the latter line will not be drastic enough to embarrass or curtail industrial activity. Those, who believe the last period of the war will be a short one, point with some reason to the economic exhaustion discernible in the belligerent countries.

Food dictators, meatless and potatoless days are symptoms of the world's food shortage. In the staples, wheat, corn, oats and potatoes, the percentage of last year's crops left on the farms has shrunk strikingly as compared to the percentages of recent years. In the case of potatoes, there is only about one-half the usual supply on hand, while the 1916 potato crop of seven countries, United States among them, was only about 55 per cent of the 1915 yield. Argentina, having stripped herself of surplus food supplies, has now declared an embargo against exports, and, in addition, her wheat crop is very badly damaged by locusts.

With the entry of the United States and other countries into the war, resulting in the further withdrawal of men from agricultural and productive enterprises, the matter of food supply is, perhaps, the most serious one confronting the belligerents, and a factor of controlling importance in bringing the war to an end. The United States' winter wheat condition on April 1, this year was 63.4 as compared with 78.3 last year and 88.8 the year before.

Sizable Government purchases and inquiries are exerting a new and strong influence, making for still more active business. Bank clearings are running from 25 to 30 per cent above last year's figures, although the major portion of this increase simply reflects the increased cost of commodities which has occurred in the past 12 months. The railroads in New England, as elsewhere, have been carrying a larger volume of goods than in previous months, nevertheless, the general car shortage throughout the country, though very marked, is not quite so acute as in recent weeks.

In the shoe industry, prices have reached such a high level that they are acting as a brake on the whole industry. The retailers apparently are not able to sell freely their present substantial stocks, with the result that the jobbers are placing orders with the manufacturers sparingly, and the manufacturers are not looking forward to a very active season.

Activity on the stock exchange in listed bonds, with declining prices in practically all issues with the exception of the obligations of the Allied governments, and intense dullness on the street, have been the features of the bond market the past few weeks. A gradual readjustment of investors' holdings in anticipation of the new Government loan has caused much irregularity and a decidedly downward tendency in prices. Interest is practically entirely centered on this financing and there will undoubtedly be a further liquidation of investments until the first instalment of the loan, at least, is placed.

The new Pennsylvania Railroad general mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds have been successfully placed at 97 1/2 and interest, some four points under the previous ruling quotation.

Anticipating heavy Government bond issues and greater demand for money, due to increasing business activity, banks are inclined to keep themselves in a strong position. Time rates are on a strong 4 1/2 per cent minimum basis. Demand for call money has been very light, best loans quoted at 3 1/2 per cent, with slow call rates ranging from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent.

BRASS EXPORTS LARGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Exports of brass and articles of brass continued at a heavy rate in February, 1917, amounting to \$30,891,499, or nearly three times the figures for 1916, which were \$10,549,064. Eight months' exports were \$253,256,024 in 1917, \$55,060,168 in 1916 and \$5,977,573 in 1915.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 18

Among the best and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW CASTLE, England.—At a private meeting of representatives of the Tyne-side shipyards, docks, and marine engineering shops, Mr. Lynden Macassey, K. C., Director of Shipyard Labor, explained the Government scheme of reorganizing labor in the various establishments. The Admiralty scheme, he stated, provided for the transfer of all shipyard men and shops to where they are not required to others where their labor is needed. The setting aside during the war of all customs restricting output. The introduction and use of time and labor-saving appliances, a system of payments by results, which will at one and the same time secure for the Government a greater output for the same workers, and larger earnings for increased output. Interchangeability of work, so that the work of one trade, for which there are

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OTTAWA, Ont.—The United States government has given permission for the passage of Canadian troops on the Canadian Pacific Railway through Maine and on the Canadian Northern railway through Minnesota, between Canadian points in both cases.

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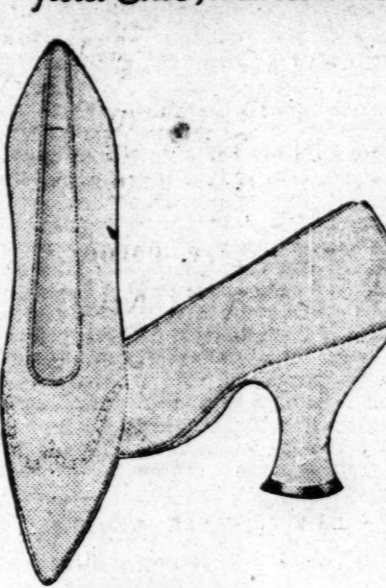
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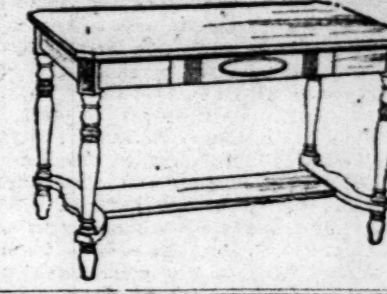
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EDUCATION

An Important Experiment in Literature

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—"Education is of the spirit and is not to be taken in by the eye or affected by the hand." So writes Miss Charlotte M. Mason, in describing an experiment lately made in some of the classes of a school in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The girls belong to a mining village, the class originally chosen for the venture contained no less than 40 pupils, and there is nothing to show that the headmistress herself, Miss Ambler, had not passed through the usual training and experience of a public elementary school teacher. Both the Inspector and the education committee gave encouragement to the new departure, which is principally concerned with the reading lessons, and thus the voyage of discovery began with the full approbation and interest of every one concerned.

What is the lesson-book in this experiment? Not a much-thumbed and often repeated "read what is written down" to what is imagined to be the average intellect of the class, but the work of a great writer, read through only once, and then replaced by another English classic. Who is the teacher? Assuredly not Miss Ambler, but the author of the book that she and the children are enjoying together as fellow-students. What is the idea behind this "venture of faith"? Let Miss Mason, whose researches in her House of Education led to the experiment, tell this in her own language. "Mind appeals to mind and thought begets thought, and that is how we become educated. For this reason we owe it to every child to put him into direct communication with great minds, that he may get at great thoughts; with the minds, that is, of those who have left us great works." Miss Mason considers that schoolchildren should read nothing but what she calls "living books."

All compendiums, digests, compilations, selections, all books at second-hand should be eschewed. For it is the great writers that have told us the most of truth in the best way, and young as well as old should be allowed to go to the fountain-head to slake their thirst for knowledge. Fine, indeed, is the quotation she uses. Thus these children read only the best English literature, and they read it over no more than once. Manifestly, if they are to understand and retain what they have read, a foundation of humanistic culture is laid which will endure their thought in after years, and more than that, a foundation on which many of them will continue to build. But it has still to be completely demonstrated that boys and girls taught in a large class can understand and can retain a body of literature which, for even a single term, amounts to one, two or even three thousand pages, according to age and position in the school. All that can be said is that such experience as has been gained from this Bradford school tends to show a capacity in this direction far greater than is generally supposed. Moreover, says the head-mistress, "even as far as we have gone, we can already see that many girls have got a real love for knowledge and a power of getting that knowledge for themselves from books."

But however arresting the style and matter of the author may be, the mere reading of the book is not sufficient to enable the children to make it their own. A principal part of the plan is the narration of what has been heard; or, in the case of the older scholars, such matter as they have silently read to themselves. The method will be best understood from the description of a visitor, himself no mean scholar. He enters a class room where Andrew Lang presides (as author) and tells the children about the heroes of mythology. The book, observes the visitor, was not very easy, for there were some long names in it. He goes on: "I heard a passage read by a teacher, and I must tell you that the teachers themselves read extremely well. I do not think it would be much good if they did not read well in this particular method of instruction. When they had read a couple of pages, a little child came forward, a bright-eyed little thing. With the most serious look she gave us her rendering of what she had just heard. It was not word for word, but she had the story all connected in the words of the author, and she spoke in a good clear voice and with a certain amount of varied intonation, showing that she entered into the characters whom she had heard described."

Some one will exclaim that this is mere memory work. To such a skeptic, Miss Mason has a ready answer; she advises him to read a chapter from Boswell, or Jane Austen, or one of Lamb's Essays, and then to narrate; silently what he has read. However little satisfied he may be with the result, he will find that, in the act of narrating, every power of his mind comes into play; that points and bearings which he has not observed are brought out; that that particular scene or argument has become part of his personal experience. He has, in fact, assimilated what he has read. This is no mere exercise of memory. "Children working on these lines know what they have read months after, and are remarkable for their power of concentration (attention); they have little trouble with spelling or composition, and become well-informed persons."

It will be observed that Miss Mason writes with greater certitude than is warranted by the comparatively slight experiment in a Yorkshire school that has just been described. And justly so, for her statements are based upon the experience of a quarter of a century. Those to whom the House of Education at Ambleside is familiar do not need any explanation of her work, while those who know nothing of the Parents' Union School are advised to

write to the secretary of the Parents' National Education Union at 26 Victoria Street, London, S. W. But for present purposes it is sufficient to say that Miss Mason's aim has been to coordinate home education by means of a central institution molded upon certain lines and invigorated with expanding ideals which she herself has supplied. Students are trained in the House of Education, with the aid of a practicing school, and when they go out to teach, are kept in touch with the training institution by means of time-tables, set-books for the term's work, examination questions and so on. But not all the teaching members of this union, not even the majority, have been through the preparatory course at Ambleside. Many governesses, working unreluctantly in the home schoolroom, have been brought into touch with these coordinating activities, while the parents themselves, through the agency of a magazine, become increasingly interested in their children's work, and freed from any sense of isolation.

In this short description, no account is taken of a number of other Ambleside students teaching in private schools, because it is the intention here to emphasize that special conception of Miss Mason's which consists in bringing the children and their governess alike into the presence of the great writers of all times (in translations, if necessary), writers who thenceforth become the only teachers of literature permitted to hold sway

in the schoolroom. Now it may be hazarded that this conception is intimately related with Miss Mason's own experience of home education. We all know of the young people who have been turned loose in a library to browse upon its contents, and of the remarkable results in regard to the formation of the intellect which have followed from such liberty to choose the mental food that they desire. Her plan is clearly associated with such a method, for again and again she lays stress upon the need for ascertaining not only that the books laid before a class are great literature, but that they are found to interest its members. Evidence of this interest is found in the character of the children's narration, and in the variety and freshness of the questions which they put to themselves in the process of preparing to narrate. Miss Mason specially insists that the governess should not put her own questions to her pupils, and she tells how long ago an old friend used to say to her, "The mind can know nothing save what it can produce in the form of an answer to a question put by the mind to itself."

So much for the House of Education and its methods; these have been briefly stated to show that entirely new ground is being covered when the same plans are introduced into the elementary school with its large classes. Many more such ventures will have to be made before the best

means of adapting Miss Mason's discovery to its new uses are furnished by experience. For one thing, the cost of the schoolbooks has to be considered. In the youngest class, where the children are unable to read for themselves, this does not amount to more than £1; but in the third class, for 40 girls between the ages of 8 and 9, the cost is about £12. The titles of the books which Miss Ambler has lately been using in this class are as follows: "The Tempest," "Macbeth," "Woodstock," "Robinson Crusoe" and "Plutarch's Lives" (some only). There are also books on history, natural history, etc., by modern writers, which are less important from the point of view of literature. For the main question here put to the nation is, "Can something of the culture which has hitherto been specially associated with the highest forms of education, with the most expensive home education, with the preparatory and secondary schools, and with the universities of England, be brought to the humblest school in the land; and be made a permanent possession of those who issue from it?"

New York University

The summer school of the New York University for 1917 will offer more than 250 courses, grouped under three headings—pedagogical, commercial and collegiate. The faculty will be largely made up of members of the university faculty, and as in former years, Dr. James Parton Haney will have charge of art, and Dr. Thomas Tapper of the music courses.

Notes on Education in Great Britain

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Both Oxford and Cambridge universities have been concerning themselves with the matter of degrees. At Oxford the statute providing for the degrees of doctor of letters and doctor of science has again come under discussion in congregation. An amendment was moved to substitute the title of doctor of philosophy in the place of doctor of letters and doctor of science, the argument being used that as the degree was meant to be attractive to advanced students from the United States and British dominions, it was best to give it a name which would commend it to such students. After a short discussion, the amendment was carried by 89 votes to 19.

At Cambridge the special board for medieval and modern languages have forwarded to the vice-chancellor a report proposing changes of which the following are the main features: (1) The division of the tripos into two parts, in which the first is to be a practical test of acquaintance with the foreign tongues; (2) the creation of a special English tripos; (3) the opportunity to offer for examination languages other than those specified in the schedule; (4) the introduction of history, both general history to serve as a background to the literature, and history with special reference to social and economic conditions in Europe since 1848; (5) philosophy as an optional subject, instead of as heretofore obligatory on all candidates.

The principal of Glasgow University, Sir Donald MacAlister, was lately the guest of the Rotary Club, and there delivered an address on the relations between the city and the university. For over 460 years, he said, the city and the university had grown and flourished together. The charter that established the university and the charter that definitely made Glasgow a city, were both obtained in 1450 by Bishop Turnbull. It might be said that the university and city were twins, but the university was the first born. In the last generation it was the custom for the Glasgow commercial men to send their sons for two or three years to the university before taking them into the business which was to furnish them with a career. Of late years that good custom had been less observed. The university graduates had turned away from business pursuits toward the professions, and the business community contained fewer members who knew from experience what the university could do for them. That was a double loss—a loss to the city, and a loss to the university.

The principal then spoke of the value of an appointments board in connection with universities; he had taken part in starting such an organization in Cambridge, and the success of that venture had induced him to attempt something similar in Glasgow. For the last seven years they had had an appointments committee; at first it had been hard to persuade Glasgow business firms that they had something good to offer, but the prejudices were being overcome, and before the war the committee were placing 40 to 50 students a year with every prospect of expansion. The war office came to the universities for officers for the Army, and Glasgow had furnished over 2300.

Sir Donald then went on to speak of the commercial college, now a central institution under the Scotch Education Department. He wished to see it expanded and developed until, like the Royal Technical College, it could become an affiliated college of the university, and take part in preparing its students for academic diplomas and degrees. There was another direction, he thought, in which the university could render valuable assistance to the city. They trained men for professional careers. Could they do anything to add to their other training some training in citizenship? The university would like to have a fully equipped department of civics, which would concern itself with the practical ethics, economics and drama of the municipal and national activities. Already the university had

made a beginning by arranging some of the courses required, and in time the city might see its way to assist them in establishing such a complete department.

Sheffield University has had to meet the situation created by the appointment of its vice-chancellor to be president of the Board of Education. The court of governors evidently hope that Mr. H. A. L. Fisher may ultimately return to Sheffield to resume his academic duties. They have, therefore, nominated Prof. W. Ripper, D. Sc., dean of the faculty of applied science, to fill the post temporarily, letting it be known at the same time that even if the former vice-chancellor does not again take up the duties of the post, they consider that Dr. Ripper has all the qualifications necessary to be the permanent head of the university. Professor Ripper said he greatly appreciated the honor conferred upon him, and no one would welcome the return to Sheffield of Mr. Fisher more sincerely than he. The court also agreed to the separation of the faculty of applied science into two faculties—those of engineering and metallurgy.

The women teachers of Birmingham held a meeting lately to voice their grievances. They demanded that equal pay for equal work should be the rule, and the following resolution was carried with one dissentient: "This meeting of Birmingham women teachers affirms that the application of the principle of 'equal pay for equal work' to the case of women teachers should no longer be delayed, and calls upon the governing authorities of the national service of education to lead the way in establishing this measure of justice to which the women of the country have amply justified their claim, and affirms that no teacher (man or woman) recognized by the Board of Education as qualified to take charge of a class should receive less than a minimum wage of £100 per annum. This meeting regrets the action of the National Union of Teachers in attempting to make compulsory a scale of salaries which is not based on these principles."

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that two-thirds of the members of the National Union of Teachers were women, and that they all had the vote. It was in their power to change the executive, and if necessary turn the whole of the rules upside down. What had been lacking had been the will, intelligence, direction and cohesive force among the rank and file of the teachers themselves. The humility of women had not been a virtue, but a fault. So far as the National Union of Teachers was concerned, there was no reason why the women members should not control the scales of salaries demanded by the union, and make them the same for both sexes.

In a lecture delivered by Dr. Helen Wodehouse, principal of the Bingley Training College, the view was expressed that there was no more reason for finishing education in youth than there would be in discontinuing the training of a soldier after giving him his uniform and equipment. Some day a wise community would set about keeping the intelligence of the people fit and alert all through life. Such a community would think no less of early training than they did now. In fact there would be 10 times as many schools, colleges and universities as at present; but instead of students going straight to college on leaving school, they would adopt a more leisurely plan. They would go out into the world for a year or two, and take their college training afterwards, while the colleges themselves would benefit by getting more developed students with whom to deal. In the organization of professions and trades such a community would make it possible for all engaged in these services to keep themselves up to the mark at all periods of their lives. In the teaching profession, for instance, she imagined that no certificate would be valid for more than 15 years. All teachers knew in their hearts that after that interval they had forgotten most of what they had learned, so that they should then be required to go back to college or write a book,

or otherwise "do something." All this, of course, was a dream of the future, but not altogether a dream without a foundation. It would simply be an extension of something the nation already had.

An inquiry has lately been set on foot in Manchester to ascertain in what degree and by what methods its public elementary schools were developing in their scholars the idea of corporate life. It had been urged that in such schools training in citizenship had been neglected. The results of the inquiry established the fact that, so far as Manchester is concerned, such criticism is ill-founded. The schools selected for examination were not "show" schools; they were situated in all parts of the city, seven of them in the poorest districts, the others comprised municipal, Church of England and Roman Catholic schools. As to the means adopted to inculcate the corporate spirit, mention was made of organized games, school choirs, orchestras, concerts, drill exhibitions, Boy Scout troops, visits to institutions and places of amusement, etc. This report has been written by the director of education (Mr. Spurrey Hey) for the city, and in presenting it to the education committee Mr. Hey said he had written of what some people called esprit de corps, and others corporate life. It was really a preparation for citizenship. Bishop Welldon, in commenting upon the work described by the director, said that he regarded it as of the greatest promise for the welfare of the nation.

An address on the subject of the war and education was recently given by the director of education (Mr. P. Board) of New South Wales, to the teachers' conference held in Sydney; an address in which the difficulty of reconciling great individual freedom with national efficiency was emphasized. "British people," said Mr. Board, "cherish the ideas and methods of democracy, but a modern democracy finds itself in difficulties in a crisis which requires it to fight for its life against the methods of autocratic rule. It finds its much-prized freedom standing in the way of the kind of organization that makes for efficiency. I venture to advance the thesis that a high degree of individual freedom cannot be compatible with national efficiency at either normal or critical times, unless that freedom is accompanied by the thorough training of all the individual capacity of the nation, a degree of training, moreover, that has not yet found a place in British communities."

He knew that the question of national efficiency, and the place of public education in producing it, had been the subject of much discussion in England, but the result was disappointing. Efficiency had three aspects, civic, industrial and commercial. All three obviously depended on organization of resources, methods of production and distribution, and mechanical agencies. There were in Sydney 33,000 boys between the ages of 14 and 19. Of this number 6000 were receiving some form of training. The remaining 27,000, roughly 81 per cent of the boy capacity of the city, were left to the accident of their environment, rather than to any definite preparation to qualify as citizens of the State. To this number might be added another 3000 who had remained at school for a short time after reaching the age of 14. So that 30,000 boys, the raw material of the manhood of the State, were left without any direction either to secure that they should become competent workmen, or that they should be acquainted with the duties of citizenship. The primary school would have to offer greater opportunities of choice to the pupils, and to that end would not only have to set apart a large amount of free time in which such choice might be exercised, but would also have to provide more varied alternative occupations.

It was not possible in a single address to show in detail how this could be accomplished, but this he could say, that he had discussed the question with the Minister of Education, and that a newly established school in a suburb of Sydney would be given over to this experiment.

Dr. Bumpus on Practical Education

President Hermon C. Bumpus, who came to the presidency of Tufts College, Boston, in 1914, had an experience while connected with the University of Wisconsin as business manager which has made him interested deeply in the more popular and practical problems of education. It is not surprising, therefore, to find him welcoming with more hospitality than some of his contemporaries in New England's ranks of educators show, such a scheme for a less classical sort of education as the General Education Board has recently announced will be tested in the coming year at Columbia University's Teachers College, in the special enterprise to be known as the Lincoln School.

The fact that this plan only has to do with reorganization of elementary and secondary education, does not preclude President Bumpus from having interest in the project, because he understands that if the plan projected for the lower schools proves to be as successful as its promoters predict that it will, he and other college and university administrators will be forced to revise the curricula of their institutions. For, as he has recently put it, "natural science, industry and the domestic arts will be given prominence; increased attention will be given to music, drawing and art; mathematics will be assigned a position determined by their utility value; pupils will come into contact with their natural, industrial, social, economic, vocational and domestic environment. They will be hit by the blow of reality. There will be a survival of subjects that have an individual value and elimination of those that have simulated value under the mimicry of 'mental discipline.' The energy that heretofore has been put into mental chest weights will be consumed in real work."

Of course any such revolution as this depicts in the lower grades of education cannot but influence the work done and the courses provided in the higher grades, but that these changes in the upper ranks will come immediately, Dr. Bumpus does not immediately see. "If this experiment begins with children six years of age and continues until they are 20, 14 years will have been spent in operating upon the child." Not until the data of such experimentation over a considerable field of educational area are assembled, some years hence, will the changes in the colleges and universities come, if they come at all. Nevertheless, President Bumpus is confident that the "mere announcement of the experiment, with its documented argument for the

change and its indictment of present educational methods and results has had a most salutary effect. It has stimulated thought and it has provoked discussion. It has resulted in change of posture."

One phase of the new plan of education that especially pleases President Bumpus is that it conforms, as he believes, more closely than present methods, to the organic growth of the individual pupil. Hence any student entering upon it and forced to stop at any time in this new process of formal education, will find it complete so far as he has gone and adapted to his environmental needs. He will have a "mental equipment" that is not encumbered with an accumulation of raw material and false work which might have been used for a larger and more elaborate structure, but which now represents waste and loss because of a lack of sufficient foresight. What we want is an education system that finishes its job as it goes along."

While not planning for any iconoclastic campaign at Tufts College that will substantially alter its present course modeled on the old New England college lines, President Bumpus does not hesitate to concede that college educators generally are far from satisfied with their status or with the results of their work as it is subjected to the criticism of the contemporary business, political and social world. "Many of the present collegiate conditions," he says, "are being maintained with some effort. Therefore, it is not better to take some direct control over impending changes than to be controlled by them."

To make the criticism which he would offer more concrete and less abstract, he has this to say about the way in which the present college curriculum uses the student's time. "The course is so arranged that at least some of the studies of the first year have their chief value as prerequisites for the second year, and so on throughout the course. The first year is devoted to acquisition of a number of educational fragments of relatively little value unless they are used as a pedestal for what is to come later. It is the old system of artificially assembling disconnected and independent educational parts rather than directing the symmetrical development of the intellectual capacities as a whole. In the college of tomorrow, which the Lincoln School prefigures in its own field of preparatory education, the freshman year will be arranged so that a student who cannot afford four years of college work will be drawn to take one year, and in taking one year he will not receive

useless fragments but something that is really worth while and that is complete as far as it goes.

"Why," asked President Bumpus, "is it not perfectly feasible to give a college man, even during his freshman year, a course of instruction which will expand his horizon concentrically instead of providing him with vistas that will be attractive at a distance but likely to end more or less in blind alleys? Why was I led to translate the Justinian code and left in total ignorance of the local statutes? When I was introduced to Chaucer, I was led to believe that the beauties of English literature were unfolding before me, but I broke down on the road to Canterbury."

"The well-informed man, whether of the college bred or the self-educated type, should be and is acquainted with the men, the industries, the commercial interests, the political activities, and the educational resources of his neighborhood, the agencies that the Government and other organizations are maintaining for the improvement of mankind, the places of historical interest, and particularly the places that will enable him to derive a fair measure of enjoyment from music, art and from the drama." President Bumpus went on.

"A freshman attending any institution is not well informed if he fails to recognize and to know and to use the local agencies for imparting knowledge and for developing an appreciation of good things. A course in commerce or economics would be a poor thing that would not involve—if he was studying near Boston—familiarity with the extensive railroad terminal and huge manufacturing plants and transatlantic companies, the transit facilities and the relations actually existing or that ought to exist between those who own these agencies, those who operate them and those who use them."

"A student resident in New England and familiar with the topography and the reasons for the topography of his neighborhood, intelligently conversant with the native trees, shrubs and other natural phenomena and capable of indicating to a walking or motoring companion the points of historic interest, and well posted on the history of New England, past and present, so as to give a recital of what New England men have done and where they did it, is qualified to enter any sophomore class. Furthermore if he knows where he should go when he wants information, if he can use a gentleman's library, if on visiting a museum he can concentrate his attention on one particular thing or a series of things, if he has acquired the habit of looking upon his college work or any work, that he may undertake as a man's job, if he reads just one current magazine profitably and discusses what he reads intelligently, and if he has learned to be considerate of others he will have what I have called a symmetrical education. He will have a mind that is indigenous, that is trained, that has a utility value, and that stands a fair chance of giving its owner the reputation of being well informed."

Teachers of Illinois Seek Tenure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The public school teacher's "tenure of office" is coming up for discussion at the State capital since the Chicago Teachers Federation, an organization of local teachers employing Miss Margaret Haley as business representative, determined to center their efforts at this session of the Legislature on tightening the teacher's hold on his or her position. A bill providing for tenure of office has been introduced in the House and several hearings held before the Committee on Education. Speaking of the measure and the situation, the president of the Teachers Federation, Mrs. Ida L. M. Fursman, said to this bureau:

"The tenure of office we are seeking provides that when teachers come out of the normal school, when they begin to teach in the Chicago schools, they shall enter a probationary period of three years. At any time during that probationary period a teacher may be dismissed if her work is unsatisfactory. When the three-year period has expired, a teacher will not have to be elected yearly, as at present, but her employment will be continuous, will be considered complete, as the civil service puts it, during good conduct and satisfactory service. A school teacher who has finished the three-year term cannot be dismissed unless given notice of at least 30 days; charges must be preferred and the teacher must be given a trial before the Board of Education if desiring it."

Mrs. Fursman added that the counsel for the Chicago Board of Education thought such provisions made the tenure of the school teacher too secure and said she supposed that the outcome of it all would be a compromise, making the tenure a little more secure.

Spelling of Hawaiian Pupils

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The excellence of Hawaii's educational system is exemplified in the annual report of Supt. Henry W. Kinney to the Governor, recently issued.

Among other things the report points out that, in average daily attendance at school, the pupils of the Territory during the biennium ending Dec. 31, 1915, made a better showing than those of any State on the mainland, and that the results of a spelling survey showed that the average of 84 mainland schools was 75 per cent.

THE HOME FORUM

The Judgment Day

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE Gospel of John, some remarkable statements concerning judgment are recorded, statements uttered by Christ Jesus in his arraignment of the materialists about him. "If any man hear my words," he declared, "and believe not, I judge him not; for I came not to judge the world, but to save the world. He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, hath one that judgeth him: the word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last day. For I have not spoken of myself; but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment, what I should say, and what I should speak. And I know that his commandment is life everlasting: whatsoever I speak therefore, even as the Father said unto me, so I speak."

Here, as always, Christ Jesus turned absolutely to God, divine Principle, as authority. Not of himself he spoke, not out of opinions, prejudices, partial viewpoints,—for these he did not have,—but "even as the Father said unto me, so I speak." Whatever fell under the cleavage between right and wrong, fell because divine Principle had spoken through him; fell because uncompromising unalterable Truth itself has set an immaculate demand for spiritual perfection, and whatever comes short of this demand must fall under judgment. Christ Jesus came, he said, not to judge the world, but to save it; this because divine Principle, judging the world, does save it. If we reject Christ Jesus and receive not his words, we still have one to judge us, he further says,—the words themselves, that he has spoken. For he spoke not his own summing of human sin and woe, but the word of God in all its majesty and might. "As I hear, I judge," he said of himself; "and my judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me." The word he spoke became, indeed, the judge. Christ Jesus himself was released from judging. He announced divine Mind, divine law, divine presence and power, knowing well that the judge of all the earth appears as divine Principle is understood, and that this "judge," divine Love, takes possession of every human situation

so fast as human thought opens to and yields to its coming.

One cannot read those chapters of Scripture called the Sermon on the Mount, without seeing, in some measure, the divinity and infinity of the judge and the judgment therein set forth. Standard and rule for righteousness, to the minutest direction, are there stated. The judgment is the judgment of divine authority, and it sifts out every thought unfit to companion with God. Sifting out, it casts out, whatever in any of us falls short of the entirely holy likeness and image of God which man truly is. This Sermon on the Mount demands, without parleying, that we be perfect even as the Father in heaven is perfect. Too much, this is, to ask of frail mortals, the worldly minded have long since decided. But now comes Christian Science, or differently put, the Science of this same Christianity, making it clear that mortals were never asked by Christ Jesus to be perfect, but that mortality is to be vanquished, and made to disappear as spiritual man and manhood, the very likeness and image of God, appears. The belief that man is mortal does not grow better, but grows less; gives way to the true idea of man; thus, if it may be so put, under the appearing of the immortal, yields to perfection; "lets" divine Mind with its perfectness take the place of the mortal and imperfect. Divine Mind, divine Principle, understood, thus judges mortal mind, human error of all kinds, in every one of us. No person needs to be the judge. Divine Mind, understood, becomes the unflinching judge of every human impulse, motive, desire, and the deeds springing therefrom; and inspires with him who loves Principle, such discomfort in all lack of Principle that the sifting out of thoughts before this "judgment seat" goes on unceasingly. Mrs. Eddy writes upon page 291 of Science and Health, the Christian Science textbook, "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error. As for spiritual error there is none."

Now how, it may be asked, can di-

vine Mind as the judge, be acting upon human experience with no person, acting as judge, involved in the process? For the reason that all experience is primarily mental. Divine Mind, God, imparts Himself by means of the activity of right idea. This spiritual understanding, cherished and loved and lived, in turn exposes material belief as erroneous and undesirable; indeed, as unreal, untrue, actually nonexistent to the pure spirituality of spiritual man. What more than this, pray, could be done by a personal judge, or be accomplished at a final judgment day? And the right idea, working in each individual consciousness which gives entrance to it, judges by its own purity all error of thought, and casts out by its own activity all supposed operation of evil. The judgment is true and unerring. Its action swift and clean. For divine Mind is itself judge and judgment, and every instant is the judgment day wherein to select right and reject wrong. This righteous judge, divine Mind, never sleeps, never delays. Divine Mind is All, always is, always is here, always is shining away the mists of false beliefs wherever the revelation of Christianity, elucidated by Christian Science, is received. And so the judgment day of divine Love is always present, ever continuing, and brings just as much freedom from evil to every human being as he will let it bring. He who walks in the judgment day with an open willing heart, walks happily, and sin and disease and doubt and sorrow and pain are judged momentarily and continuously, classified as no part of God or man, and by patience and perseverance in well-doing, put scientifically out of thought and so out of daily life. This judgment leaves nothing to be punished; it redeems and saves. It does not pronounce upon other people, but engages each individual with himself. Mrs. Eddy sums the whole of it when she writes upon page 462 of the Christian Science textbook, "Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question."

The Men of Maxims

All people of broad, strong sense have an instinctive repugnance to the men of maxims; because such people early discern that the mysterious complexity of our life is not to be embraced by maxims, and that to lace ourselves up in formulas of that sort is to repress all the divine promptings and inspirations that spring from growing insight and sympathy. And the man of maxims is the popular representative of the minds that are guided in their moral judgment solely by general rules, thinking that these will lead them to justice by a ready-made patent method, without the trouble of exerting patience, discrimination, impartiality,—without any care to assure themselves whether they have the insight that comes from a hard-earned estimate of temptation, or from a life vivid and intense enough to have created a wide fellow-feeling with all that is human.—George Elliot.

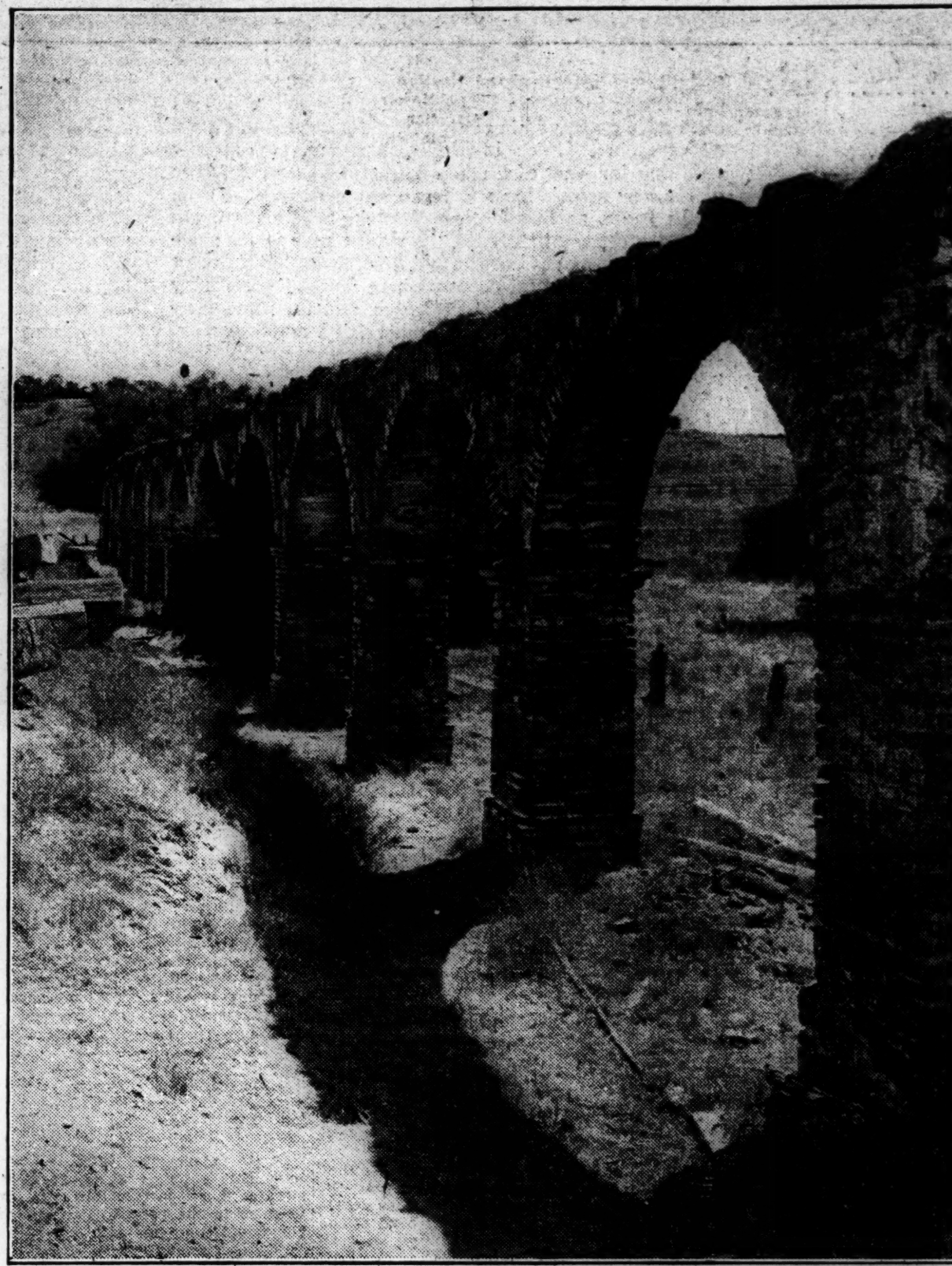
Dawn

The mountain walls send up Their eagles on the morning, ere the gleam Of the great day-star fall on wood and stream; From south to north What golden wings, what argent feet go forth On heaven and radiant snows! What angelic flights Of seraphim from everlasting heights,— From citadels colossal, where the song Of giant winds is strong, And, washed in timeless fire, the granite glows With silver and unutterable rose!

O vaster Dawn, ascendant and sublime, That past the peaks of Time And midnight stars' array, Dost bear the magnitude of skies to be, What hopes go forth to thee! O glad, unrisen Day! . . . —George Sterling.

Saxon and Briton

It is oftentimes curious to consider the far-off beginnings of great events, and to study the aspect of the cloud no bigger than a man's hand. The British peasant looked seaward from his harvest field, and saw, with wondering eyes, the piratical schooner of a Saxon Viking making for the mouth of the Thames. A few years afterward, while the same peasant, driven from his homestead north or west, still (tells) the story to his grandchildren, another race lords it over the land, speaking a different language and living under different laws. This important event in his history is an important event in the world's history. Thus began the reign of the Saxons in England; and the downfall of one nation and the rise of another seems to us at this distance only the catastrophe of a stage play.—Henry W. Longfellow.



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Ruined Arches Recall Spanish Days in California

"California," writes Edwin Markham, introducing his book, "California the Wonderful," "is well-nigh as familiar to me as my garden paths; I spent forty years and more within her boundaries. I was there as a barefoot boy, picking wild strawberries in the fields near Vacaville, herding sheep on the Suisun Hills, plowing the little valleys between the ridges for wheat and barley, and following the thrashing machine in the

time of the harvesting. There also I made my way through school and college, and spent my after years in the service of education and literature. My traditions are all of the Far West.

"In April, 1847, my parents, with all their worldly goods loaded on an ox-team, crept out of Michigan, headed for Independence, Mo., where they joined an ox-train that was going overland to Oregon. After many adventures in the wilderness, they trailed

down the Columbia River in October, and found their way into the Willamette Valley. My first home was in Oregon City, in a huge brown house under the great bluff."

"As an eager lad I soon journeyed with my mother down into California, where she made her home on a farm and cattle range in Little Lagoon Valley, among the picturesque mountains not far from the great sea. Why did she pitch her tabernacle among the Suisun Hills? Perhaps she was drawn thither by the rosy account of that region found on the pages of Fremont's Report, a volume which well-nigh every Oregonian kept on his Bible shelf. Here in the little valley, and on the breezy summits that surround it, I spent all the days and nights of my restless boyhood.

"Afterward I wandered over California, exploring her mountain glory and her valley loveliness, rejoicing in the romance of her history, tasting the friendship of her people, and feeling the pulse . . . of her great cities. Yes, I have visited all the expanses of California, the land that stretches from redwood to cactus.

"Hunch in the cloud-rack, paw in the purring sea.

"I have mused with many of the old pioneers. I used to join in the rodeo with Señor Pena, the cattleman, whose Spanish grant reached afar into the surrounding hills. Later I spent many hours talking to James W. Marshall, in his cabin on the hillside above Coloma, near the mill-race where he discovered the gold that stirred the imagination of the world. I still have his gift of a strange old volume on the archeology of the Bible."

The popularity of such pictures. The decorations which were then executed by the most reputed masters in the Hall of Great Council in the Doge's Palace, were, by the nature of the subject, required to represent pageants. The Venetian State encouraged painting . . . in order to teach its subjects its own glory in a way they could understand without being led on to critical inquiry. . . . These mural paintings represented such subjects as the Doge bringing about a reconciliation between the Pope and the Emperor Barbarossa, an event which marked the first entry of Venice into the field of Continental politics.

"The first edition of these works, so to speak, had been executed at the end of the Fourteenth Century and in the beginning of the Fifteenth. Toward the end of that century it no longer satisfied the new feeling for reality and beauty, and thus had ceased to serve its purpose, which was to glorify the State. Then Bellini, Alvise Vivarini, and Carpaccio were employed to make a second rendering of the very same subjects, and this gave the Venetians ample opportunity for finding out how much they liked pageant pictures."

The Connoisseur

It does me good, as I walk towards the street of my daily avocation, on some fine May morning, to meet him marching in a quite opposite direction, with a jolly handsome presence, and shining sanguine face, that indicates some purchase in his eye—a Claude—or a Hobbima—for much of his enviable leisure is consumed at Christie's, and Phillips's—or where not, to pick up pictures, and such gauds. On these occasions he mostly stoppeth me, to read a short lecture on the advantage a person like me possesses above himself, in having his time occupied with business which he must do—assureth me that he often feels it hang heavy on his hands wishes he had fewer holidays—and goes off—Westward Ho!—chanting a tune to Pall Mall—perfectly convinced that he has convinced me—while I proceed in my opposite direction (tuneless).

It is pleasant again to see this Professor of Indifference doing the honors of his new purchase, when he has fairly housed it.—You must view

it in every light, till he has found the best—placing it at this distance, and at that, but always suiting the focus of your sight to his own. You must spy at it through your fingers, to catch the aerial perspective—though you assure him that to you the landscape shows much more agreeable without that artifice. Woe be to the luckless wight, who does not only not respond to his rapture, but who should drop an unseasonable intimation of preferring one of his anterior bargains to the present! The last is always his best hit—his "Cynthia of the minute." Alas! how many a mild Madonna have I known to come in—a Raphael!—keep its ascendancy for a few brief moons—then, after certain intermedial degradations, from the front drawing-room to the back gallery, thence to the dark parlour—adopted in turn by each of the Carracci under successive lowering ascriptions of filiation, mildly breaking its fall—consigned to the obnoxious lumber-room, go out at last a Lucca Giordano, or plain Carlo Maratti!—Charles Lamb.

The Pageant Picture in Venice

early date. This was not necessarily an advantage in itself, but it happened to suit Venice, where the conditions of life had for some time been such as to build up a love of beautiful things. Archeology would have tried to submit it to the good taste of the past, a proceeding which rarely promotes good taste in the present.

"Venice, too, knew the love of glory, and the passion was perhaps only the more intense because it was all dedicated to the State. There was nothing the Venetians would not do to add to its greatness, glory, and splendor. It was this which led them to make of the city itself that wondrous monument to the love and awe they felt for their Republic, which still rouses more admiration and gives more pleasure than any other one achievement of the art-impulse in man. They were not content to make their city the most beautiful in the world; they performed ceremonies in its honor parading all the solemnity of religious rites. Processions and pageants by land and sea, free from that gross element of improvisation which characterized them elsewhere in Italy, formed a part of the functions of the Venetian State. . . . Such a function, with Doge and senators arrayed in gorgeous costumes no less pre-

scribed than the raiments of ecclesiastics, in the midst of the fairy-like architecture of the Piazza or canals, was the event most eagerly looked forward to, and the one that gave most satisfaction to the Venetian's love of his State, and to his fondness of splendor, beauty and gaiety. He would have had them every day if it were possible, and, to make up for their rarity, he loved to have representations of them. So most Venetian pictures of the beginning of the Sixteenth Century tended to take the form of magnificent processions, if they did not actually represent them. They are processions in the Piazza, as in Gentile Bellini's 'Corpus Christi' picture, or on the water, as in Carpaccio's picture where St. Ursula leaves her home, or they represent what is a gorgeous but common sight in Venice, the reception or dismissal of ambassadors, as in several pictures of Carpaccio's St. Ursula series; or they show simply a collection of splendidly costumed people in the Piazza, as in Gentile's 'Preaching of St. Mark.' Not only the pleasure-loving Carpaccio, but the austere Cima, as he grew older, turned every biblical and saintly legend into an occasion for the picture of a pageant.

"But there was a further reason for

April

April the pride of green ways
And glad days,
Fair April the darling hope
Of all fruits new born that swell
In the bell
Of their downy envelope.
April the pride of the world
Green and gold,
With a fanciful display
Of thousand colored flowers
In showers
Dapples the checkered array.

April 'tis thy kind behest
From the breast
Of nature sets free the rare
Rich harvests of sweet perfumes,
And of blooms
To the fragrant earth and air. . . .
—Rémy Belleau. (Translated from
Sixteenth Century French by
Percy Allen.)

Ristori

"I have a cherished bit of lace and sometimes take it out of the box and look at it, because it brings back to me one of the most glorious women I ever knew." Mrs. Pickett declares in her little book of sketches, called, "Across My Path."—"glorious not only in her magnificent art, but in her lovely, gracious, deep-hearted womanhood. I like to see again, in fancy, her stately form, her wealth of shining chestnut hair, the luminous deep lakes the Italians have for eyes. . . . She comes back to me sometimes when I look at little children, for she loved children with a big affectionate heart. "Though," she said, laughing, "the little angels have at times almost wrecked my professional career. Just as I used to do in the beginning of my stage life when the fate of some poor victim depended upon my histrionic integrity. Children do such unexpected things. . . . I had hopelessly ruined the first scene in which I appeared, at the age of three months, in a New Year's gift basket, in which I had been introduced into the family for the purpose of establishing peace between my reckless parents and hard-hearted grandfather. Instead of diffusing peace over the situation, I immediately declared war by shrieking my loudest and completely drowning the voices of the more experienced actors, while the audience went into convulsions of laughter."

"Born to the stage, Ristori was at fourteen taking leading parts and at eighteen she played Mary Stuart, though upon her first appearance as the Queen of Scots her manager told her she had a marked tendency for comedy, but 'as for tragedy, it is not for you, and I advise you to abandon it entirely!' She may have reflected upon the lack of prophecy at times manifested by managers, years later, when she was the queen of tragedy."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Packers' Proposal

THE United States Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, is quoted as expressing the opinion that the plan for the conservation, control, and distribution of the meat supply of the country, incorporated in the offer of five of the great packing companies of Chicago to place the resources of their establishments at the disposal of the Government on equitable terms, is one of the most important of the many schemes worked out to put the Nation on a war footing. As the plan comes to be understood, the public is quite likely to subscribe very generally to this view. The offer marks the beginning of what bids fair to be a new era in the relationship between private enterprise and public service. Nothing exactly like it has heretofore been recorded. Governments have always, in certain circumstances and emergencies, assumed and exercised the right of taking over, or commandeering, or seizing private property in the public interest. This right has been asserted and enforced frequently in the present war. Nobody questions the power of the United States Government, regardless of constitutional safeguards provided for property, to consult its discretion only in the matter of putting to public use, in time of war, any private possession of which it might seem to have need.

In the present case, the private interests concerned offer their resources to the Nation voluntarily. Through their spokesmen, J. Ogden Armour and Edward A. Cudahy, they propose practically to place an industry doing a business exceeding \$1,000,000,000 a year at the disposal of the Council of National Defense. They are willing to carry on this business as agents of the Federal Government. They are ready to cover their own contribution to the defense of the Nation by distributing the meats and other products handled by them, under Federal supervision, on the basis of an equitable profit. Under the plan which they have devised, whereby all food distributing agencies shall be licensed, and all overcharging and extortion shall be eliminated, it is estimated that a saving of \$100,000,000 a year to consumers may be effected.

As the facts have been reported, the packers are willing to leave the working out of details to the Government. The latter may, if it chooses, and if it deems such action wise, fix not only a minimum but a maximum price for all products, and it can use any and every means in its power to prevent the products of the packing houses from falling into the hands of manipulators.

Secretary Houston entertains no doubt, it is said, regarding the power of Congress to confer authority upon the Council of National Defense to direct the licensing of food distributing agencies, subject to regulations covering the cost to consumers. Referring to this phase of the matter, he says:

This legislation would be enacted only to confer on the Council of National Defense the power to regulate the handling, distribution and fixing of prices when conditions made it desirable. In cases where extortionate prices were charged, or where some person or firm attempted to monopolize food products and hold them for high prices, the Council would have the power to stop such practices by fixing a maximum and minimum price.

Why, it may be asked, are the packers willing to be supervised, controlled, superseded, as it were, by governmental authority in the management of the mammoth plants and organizations embraced in an industry which, amid normal conditions, ramifies the civilized globe? The answer is not difficult to find. The economic trend for years has been toward centralization. In the United States, more than in any other country, has industrial and commercial centralization been carried to the point of exclusion and monopolization. In all branches of business, for the last twenty-five years, the tendency has been irresistibly toward combination, consolidation, and concentration. In proportion as the packing concerns have acquired control in their particular fields, they have also been compelled to take on responsibility.

The United States has become a meat-eating country. It might, with little exaggeration, be called a meat-at-every-meal country. Its consumption has greatly outgrown its production of meat. Since the days of free grazing on the great drives of the plains passed away, meat has been gradually advancing in price. Beef shortage is no new topic. The war is not the only cause of the high cost of living in the United States. The increased cost was prevalent before the war was thought of by other than those who planned it. But the war has made tremendously increased demands upon American food resources. These demands have not been anticipated by increase in cattle raising. A great shortage of meat is in sight. It may mean, on the one hand, prohibitory prices for the mass of the people; on the other, it may mean meatless days for all. It certainly does mean that the regulation and control, the dictatorial supervision which the situation will in all probability call for, at an early day, cannot be exercised by private interests, but must, to insure public compliance and contentment with, and obedience to restrictions, be assumed by the Government.

The cutting down of consumption and the building up of production, proposed in the packers' plan, appears to be the only way to insure equality of supply and price for the people. Control of the food supply has been advocated on all sides as a means of solving the problem of the high cost of living. Here is an excellent opportunity for putting the idea to a test.

Indian Home Industries

THE BENGAL HOME INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, which was inaugurated at a recent meeting held at Government House, Calcutta, ought to meet a great need. As was justly pointed out by one of the speakers at the meeting, there is a general ignorance, amongst those who ought

to be better informed, of the extent and importance of the cottage industries in India. Most districts have a distinctive craft, and in many cases it is carried to a state of excellence. Such industries, however, are steadily declining for want of a ready market, and the chief care of the new association will be to remedy this condition.

In India, as in all other countries where there are extensive cottage industries, the urgent need is for some intelligent system of cooperation, for the establishment of such things as central depots, where finished goods may be sent and inspected by purchasers, and for some carefully worked out system of supervision and direction. A receiving depot of the kind mentioned was established, some time ago, at Cawnpore, which is the headquarters of the modern leather and wool manufactures, for the display and sale of the smaller manufactures of the towns and villages of the United Provinces. The tendency of all such efforts is, of course, the standardization of prices and the creation amongst purchasers of a confidence as to quality. In the first instance, the effort at Cawnpore was regarded as an emergency expedient. It had for its main object the encouragement of the production of those articles which, before the war, had been supplied by Germany. Very soon, however, the movement widened its borders, and the general policy was adopted of rendering assistance to all local industries, irrespective of whether they produced goods formerly supplied by Germany or not.

The whole policy will, of course, need to be carefully administered, and the fact will have to be reckoned with that the times are not normal, and that anything in the nature of an inflation which could not be maintained after the war should be avoided. Already the Government is directly subsidizing the glass-making trade, and whilst such a policy may be justified, in the present circumstances, most economists would be found to agree that any wide extension of such a system should be deprecated. The wisdom which has been displayed so far in dealing with the question, in all its many aspects, is, however, such as to give assurance that the authorities are well aware of all its many difficulties, and are preparing to meet them in a manner economically sound.

Common Sense in Censorship

PRESIDENT WILSON has created a Committee on Public Information, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, with George Creel, a civilian and trained newspaper man, as chairman and censor. It may be assumed that the secretaries will supply information, after preliminary screening, to Mr. Creel, and that the latter will decide, in cooperation with them, when consultation seems necessary, whether there shall be still further screening, or whether there has been too much screening in the first place, or whether the information shall, for the time being or permanently, be withheld from the public.

The public, in its emotionally confidential moments, will probably confess a desire to know everything that goes on at headquarters; in its more thoughtful moments it will recognize that perhaps it would be just as well if it did not learn everything. What it will insist upon, however, whether the information sifted through the committee and edited by the censor shall be much or little, is that this information shall be dependable. The public will demand, next to this, that nothing shall be withheld, whether it be bad news or good news, of which it should rightly be informed. In addressing the President on the subject of publicity, Secretaries Lansing, Baker and Daniels have presented, in condensed form, what may be termed a statement of the rights of the public to share in the knowledge of the Government of the public's creation. The secretaries put it this way:

While there is much that is properly secret in connection with the departments of the Government, the total is small compared with the vast amount of information that it is right and proper for the people to have. America's great present needs are confidence, enthusiasm and service, and these needs will not be met completely unless every citizen is given the feeling of partnership that comes with full, frank statements concerning the conduct of the public business.

This hits the nail on the head. There must be common sense in censorship. The people of the United States may be considered reasonable enough to concede to those who are on the inside a greater ability to judge of what might be detrimental to the public interest, in news dissemination, than can be possessed by those on the outside, and the latter may confidently be expected to bear patiently with any deprivation to which the censor deems it necessary to subject them, provided always that the public interest demands it. The secretaries and the censor must, however, be prepared to defend their course. Before they withhold information they must be convinced that they are not withholding it for any whimsical reason, or because they doubt the fortitude of the people, or because they question the right of the public to know the facts, or because of their lack of confidence in the public to meet any new condition that may arise in the conduct of the war.

The censorship is a trust to which the public is a principal party. That must not be lost sight of by the censor. The public has a right to know everything that it is right for the public to know. The benefit of whatever doubt exists, on any piece of principal information, should be given the public. The public does not ask, and should not be burdened with, plans and details of plans, with movements that are secret, or with events that are expected to take place. Least of all does it want rumors. It wants only that which is news in the strictest sense, that which the censor, as a newspaper man, should recognize, and doubtless will recognize, as news that belongs to the people.

Railroad Politics in South America

A CONTROVERSY which has arisen over the construction of the La Quiaca-Tupiza railway, or more especially over the possible effect of a law passed recently by the Bolivian Congress for the construction of the Tupiza-Antocha line, which is intended to unite the Argentine and Bolivian railway systems, shows how nearly related,

in character, are present conditions in South America with those which were existent in the United States a third of a century ago. It is only latterly that railroad building in the lower continent has been given an impulse such as it received in the Western United States after the Civil War. In the days of expansion west of the Mississippi, states, and even municipalities, were constantly alert lest some new project in railroad building should cut off or divert their trade. Communities became suspicious of each other. Railroad politics engrossed the attention of county boards and State Legislatures. But in time, so close was seen to be the intimacy, commercial and otherwise, between the parts, that the benefit of the whole came to be considered of the first importance.

The difference in South America is that the political boundaries between the parts are more marked. Texas could afford, in anticipation of results accruing to it from general growth, to grant some advantage to one of its neighbors, and any of its neighbors, realizing that interests were mutual, could step aside and let Texas have its way upon occasion. But when Chile sees Argentina and Bolivia planning for a railroad combination, or when Argentina finds Chile reaching out with a line that is likely to tap the former's connections in a neighboring republic, then the matter becomes heated, political, international.

When we uncover the central fact in the Argentina-Bolivia-Chile railway controversy, the rest may easily be grasped by the imagination of English-speaking North America, for Canada has had just as much experience as its next-door neighbor in railway politics. The central fact, then, is this: that heretofore the port of Antofagasta has been virtually the only outlet for the products of all Southern Bolivia, but now there is a likelihood that a large share of South Bolivian shipments will find their way to world markets through River Plate ports, with the prospect of a flourishing interchange of commerce springing up between Bolivia and Argentina.

In the light of experience, disinterested observers in the United States of this South American controversy are able to say, with full assurance, that the countries concerned had better abandon the notion that injury can result from allowing industrial enterprise, whether it has to do with railroads, shipping, or manufacturing, to develop in its own way. No single South American republic can prosper to the detriment of another, if there shall be freedom of intercourse among all. Prosperity spreads, and what is good for Argentina and Bolivia today must work good for Chile tomorrow. Since political boundaries cannot now, perhaps, be broken down, the next best thing is to regard them as purely artificial contrivances for keeping people with common interests apart.

Rheims

IN THE midst of the plain between the Aisne and the Marne, some ninety-eight miles east-northeast of Paris, as the guidebooks have it, lies the city of Rheims. Those who knew it in the days before the war would hardly recognize in the ruined city of today the famous old town, which centuries of history have endeared to the heart of the Frenchman. But "Resurgam" is written over Rheims just as surely as it is written over every other blackened ruin in Northern France.

Rheims has a long history. Many years before the coming of the Roman, in the century before the Christian era, the town known to the Romans by the name of Durocororum was a place of importance. It was, in fact, the capital city of the Remi, the people who made voluntary submission to Rome, and earned the special favor of their conquerors by their fidelity throughout the many Gallic insurrections which marked the early days of the Roman occupation. During the centuries which followed, Rheims, in common with the rest of the world, enjoyed the benefits of the pax Romana; but, with the decay of the Empire and the steady withdrawal of the Roman legions, its troubles began. The Consul Jovinus, an influential supporter of the new faith established by Constantine, repulsed the barbarians who invaded Champagne in 336; but, some seventy years later, the Vandals captured the town, and Attila, the Hun, afterwards put it to fire and sword. It was rebuilt, of course, for the burnings of cities in those days were regarded as almost necessary incidents in their histories, and in 496 Clovis, some time after his great victory at Soissons, was baptized at Rheims. Soon afterwards the wonderful legend of the sacred phial of oil, which was believed to have been brought by a dove from heaven for the baptism of Clovis, began to find acceptance. The phial was preserved in the Abbey of St. Remi, and the oil from it came to be used for the consecration at Rheims of the kings of France. It was here, with oil from the sacred phial, that Joan of Arc caused Charles VII to be consecrated, in 1429.

By the Tenth Century, Rheims had become a center of intellectual culture. The famous Archbishop Adalbert, aided by the monk Gerbert, founded at Rheims schools where "the liberal arts" were taught, and to the schools of Rheims the poor clerk from far and near found his way as surely as to any and every seat of learning, anywhere, which offered him food for thought. So, as a place of learning, as the seat of the premier Archbishop of France, and as the holy place of the French monarchy, Rheims waxed in importance. Its progress, however, was anything but peaceful. In the Fourteenth and Fifteenth centuries the possession of the city was long in dispute between the French and the English, and in the days of the "Catholic League," during the closing years of the Sixteenth Century, Rheims experienced all the vicissitudes of the struggle between the League and Henry of Navarre. It sided with the League, but submitted finally to Henry, after the Battle of Ivry, in 1585. During the foreign invasions of 1814, Rheims was taken and retaken; whilst in 1870-1, it was made, by the Germans, the seat of a Governor-General, and "impoverished by heavy requisitions."

In the Rheims of today, in spite of all that the German guns have done, the outstanding feature is the great

Cathedral. Before the war, it stood easily head and shoulders above the rest of the town, and its two great towers, albeit scarred and shot-ridden, still rear themselves 267 feet above the street below. As for the remainder of the old landmarks, the Mars Gate, the archiepiscopal palace, the celebrated Church of St. Remi, and many others, there is scant record as to how they have fared.

Notes and Comments

IT WAS on All Saints' Eve, 1517, that Luther nailed his famous theses to the doors of Wittenberg church, and thus sounded the trumpet call of the Reformation. Thus the fight for a purer faith than that which sanctioned the selling of indulgences for the rebuilding of St. Peter's began. Four hundred years have elapsed since Pope Leo X laughed at the impertinence of the Wittenberg monk, and during those four centuries the Bible has been printed in every language in the world.

IN THE midst of another great movement of Reform, the fourth centenary of the Reformation is to be celebrated at Wittenberg on Oct. 31. Leipzig, as the great printing center, will show the famous Gutenberg Bible, the first edition of the Luther translation, and copies of the Scriptures printed in every known language. This celebration in Germany is extremely interesting, but the Reformation centenary is an international event, and should be treated as such. There are two other countries to whom the event is of supreme importance, namely, England and Bohemia, for, more than a century before Luther quarreled with the Pope, the voices of Wyclif and John Hus had been heard crying in the wilderness, and crying by no means in vain.

THOSE who are without taste or talent for gardening, who do not quite see wherein they could be useful so far as planting and cultivating are concerned, and who profess that they would do things if they only knew how, need not feel that there is no employment of any kind awaiting them. They can always weed.

A CORRESPONDENT, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, in England, records an interesting statement made by Stepniak, the great Russian revolutionary, which is worth quoting. When he first met Stepniak, in 1889, the writer says, he asked what real prospect there was of any revolution in Russia. The reply was: "A great European war will be our chance. It will show the bureaucracy to be quite incapable of managing the affairs of the Nation in a crisis." This prediction, the correspondent points out, was partly verified by the events in 1905, when Russia took her "necessary first step towards freedom." It has certainly been fully realized in 1917.

REPRESENTATIVES of the distillers and wholesale liquor dealers of the United States, now in Washington, are striving to show a Senate committee how the Nation may be served, as regards both the conserving of food-stuffs and the raising of revenue by legislation which would "force into consumption spirits now in existence." Legislation that would force the spirits now in existence into the sewers would be far more serviceable to the country.

THERE is much to be said in support of the proposal that fireworks shall be dispensed with altogether in the coming Fourth of July celebrations in the United States. Explosions attributable to other than patriotic causes have been occurring in the United States with too much frequency, of late, to permit of any confusion in this respect. It is not difficult to see how easily improper advantage might be taken of the usual racket of an Independence Day celebration.

THERE is a disposition, in some quarters, to find fault with the Government of Prince Edward Island now because it did not step in and prevent people from being carried away by the fox industry speculation, recently rampant in the Province. It is safe to say that, had the Government of Prince Edward Island undertaken to show the investors in the fox industry how foolish they were, it would have been condemned for meddling with the inalienable right of the people to do as they pleased with their own.

IT is a question, with many thousands of people who are really desirous of displaying their loyalty to the United States at this time, whether they are serving any good purpose in accepting dictation, as to how their loyalty shall be displayed, from every theatrical and picture show manager who makes merchandise out of the National Flag and the National Anthem. There is such a thing as inspirational patriotism, there is such a thing as good taste, and there is also such a thing as sanity, and the three should go together. When they do go together the National Flag and the National Anthem are exalted, not cheapened.

TALKING about the consideration that is due the smaller nations, let it not be forgotten, by the representatives of the United States in the forthcoming international conference, that there is something due Colombia; that it is long overdue, and that it is very much needed by the little sister to the South.

THE other day, in Cleveland, two prominent German Americans resigned from the mayor's war board on the ground that assisting in intensive garden-farming would help Great Britain and her allies. That it would help the United States was apparently a matter of indifference to these gentlemen. Myron T. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio and former Ambassador to France, chairman of the board named, remarked, with reference to these resignations and the reasons given for them: "This is no time for leniency. We should lock up all those who utter words that prejudice our cause." Leaving this particular offense to be handled under the President's proclamation on treason, it would be to the point seriously to consider the locking out, hereafter, of people likely to indulge in such utterances. Then it would probably not be necessary to lock them up.